



## HOME NEWS

**Union fails to agree formula on Cunard**

By David Felton

Labour Reporter

A formula to end the dispute between the National Union of Seamen and Cunard ran into difficulties last night when a special meeting of the union executive broke up after five hours without agreement.

The formula was worked out earlier yesterday after talks spanning three days in which both sides sought an end to the dispute over Cunard's plans to transfer two of its cruise liners to flags of convenience.

Union negotiators took the formula to the executive meeting, but after sometimes heated discussions no agreement could be found. The meeting will be reconvened this morning.

Talks have been held against the background of the union's threat of action against all 29 ships in the Cunard fleet and the possibility of a one-day strike by all members next Monday.

Lord Matthews, chairman of Cunard, had said that if the dispute was not settled he would consider selling the fleet or transferring it to foreign registration in an attempt to reduce costs.

The Cunard Princess, one of the liners at the centre of the dispute, is already flying the Bahamian flag. It is on a Caribbean cruise manned by a foreign crew after the dismissal of British ratings.

The Cunard Countess had been trapped in Barbados for nearly two weeks after the 100 British ratings who were dismissed at the end of its last cruise refused to leave the ship.

Union leaders had also threatened to take action against the company's flagships, the Queen Elizabeth 2.

**Westminster Medical School wins reprieve from merger**By Annabel Ferriman  
Health Services Correspondent

Westminster Medical School won a temporary reprieve from the London University senate last night when the future of the capital's 12 medical schools was discussed.

The future of the preclinical medical course at King's College Hospital, London, which was threatened with closure, will also be reconsidered, the meeting decided.

Members of the senate did not accept the recommendations of the university's joint planning committee which said that Westminster Medical School should merge with Charing Cross Hospital Medical School and that the King's College course should close.

Instead they voted to encourage negotiations between those schools that had expressed a wish to do so but left the future of the other schools to be decided by themselves.

Over-provision of preclinical places in the university, which had led the joint planning committee to recommend the closure of the course at King's College, should be reconsidered before next February's senate meeting, it was decided.

The university said that Westminster Medical School would not be forced to merge with any other school but that its future would be considered again by the university court next week when the joint planning committee's plan would be re-examined.

The school's future would also depend on what the Department of Health and Social Security decided should be done with Westminster Hospital.

The proposals considered last night arose from the Flowers

committee report published last February which recommended that London's 34 undergraduate and postgraduate medical institutions should be rationalized.

It proposed mergers between the medical school of the London and St Bartholomew's Guys, King's College Hospital and St Thomas's; St Mary's and the Royal Postgraduate Medical School, Hammersmith; and University College Hospital, the Middlesex and the Royal Free.

It suggested that Charing Cross Hospital Medical School and St George's should each stand alone and that Westminster Medical School should close.

The joint-planning committee modified the proposals to suggest that St Mary's and the Royal Postgraduate medical school should remain apart, that the Royal Free be left alone and that the Westminster Medical School merge with the Charing Cross.

Dr Bryan Thwaites, principal of Westfield College, London, who proposed that the joint planning committee's report not be accepted, said: "The senate in adopting the fundamental ideas of my amendment has already minimized the degree of dissension which otherwise I could have anticipated."

Richard Ford writes: The Flowers' committee report recommended that the 34 medical and dental schools be regrouped into six schools with a saving of at least £3m a year. It said there had been growing concern about the increasing constraints on medical and dental resources because of reorganization of the National Health Service in 1974.

Movement of people out of London was also considered.

**Engineers accept 8.2% amid fears on firemen's claim**

By Our Labour Editor

Government strategy for the containment of public sector pay rises was seriously undermined last night by the publication of earnings figures that point to increases for firemen of twice the official single-figure limit.

Under the formula to end the nine-week firemen's strike two years ago their wages were automatically tied to the movement in the top quartile of manual average earnings. That agreement yielded rises of 20 per cent last November, and the government's New Earnings Survey suggests a similar settlement is justified this year.

Disclosure that average manual earnings are running at £129 a week, about £23 a week more than the qualified firemen's rate, could not have come

at a more embarrassing time for the Cabinet.

Ironically, the Government's public sector strategy was bolstered yesterday by the largest group of workers in the private sector. Leaders of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers voted by 28 to 24 to accept "reluctantly" a proposal of 8.2 per cent settlement.

That vote, by the national committee of the AUEW's dominant engineering section "took cognizance of the state of the industry" and is expected to be endorsed by the full Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions today. It will then come into operation on Saturday, and minimum rate from £73 to £79 a week.

Engineering union leaders who recommended the single-figure deal argued that the first priority was to save jobs.

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**Dan-Air enters the cut-price fares contest**

By Craig Seton

Shopfloor officials of newspaper unions at *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* decided yesterday to seek urgent talks with the management of Times Newspapers with a view to easing the transition to a new owner of the titles.

The newspapers and *The Times* supplements were offered for sale last week by Thomson British Holdings.

The Times Newspapers All Union Liaison Committee unanimously adopted a statement calling for "the same unity of purpose" that was shown in the difficult months of suspension last year and urging the resolution of all outstanding labour relations difficulties.

The Civil Aviation Authority has also given Dan-Air permission to reduce fares on other services where the existing tariff structure is being retained. Glasgow to Bristol, Cardiff fare will fall from £55 to £47.50. Glasgow to London Bradford from £40.50 to £36.50.

Cheap day returns will be introduced from London to Aberdeen and Newcastle, available on any flight. The London-Aberdeen trip will cost £88, or £15 off the regular fare, and the London-Newcastle fare will be £68, a drop of £11.

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## HOME NEWS

### Labour left-wingers seek to extend power in Barnsley

From Ronald Kershaw

Moves are afoot in the left-wing dominated general management committee of Barnsley Constituency Labour Party to wrest control of the election of the leader of the Labour group on the council and chairmen of council committees from contractors and place it in the hands of the electoral college.

Moderates were last night examining a resolution from the Rockingham branch.

It demands that all future leaders and chairmen should be chosen by an electoral college in which the district Labour Party and the Labour group would have equal representation.

Barnsley Metropolitan District Council has 47 Labour members and 19 opposition members, and the Labour members have the voting strength to place whomsoever they wish in committee chairmanships.

If the resolution is carried, members from the district party will have a say in the selection of Labour's chairmen: only the fate of the councillor nominated by outsiders for a chairmanship would be needed to ensure his election.

Moderates fear that is the

### Equity stays in the Archers' act

By Kenneth Gosling

The "funeral" of Doris Archer, whose life ended peacefully at Brookfield Farm on Monday, takes place at 10 o'clock this morning at Ambridge parish church, and an event will be heard by regular Archers listeners on BBC Radio 4 this evening.

It will not, however, take place quite as the script writers planned, because of the intervention of Equity, the actors' union, which objected to a recording made at Cherington church, Warwickshire, and the congregation were not union members.

Because of the ban the singing of Psalm 121, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills whence cometh my help", will be deleted, but the organ introduction to the psalm will be left in, because the Cherington organist is a professional musician.

Expressions of sympathy for the Archer family and for the Revd Owen Berryman, who played Doris Archer, and has an written out of the series of illness, were received yesterday by the BBC at Birmingham.

There was also an application in a woman asking to be considered for the job of housekeeper to Dan Archer.

A Blackheath man, moved by demise of the matriarch of Archers, asked to have the record in the deaths in *The Times*.

The death appears, however, today's Announcements man after it was explained that Doris Archer did not die for an official death certificate, however genuine her may have appeared to the usands of listeners to the running series.

### Barman pays the price of crown court trial

Our Correspondent

Raham Traylen, a barman, committed petty theft, was sentenced at St Albans Crown Court yesterday for electing by jury on charges to which he had no defence, and ordered to pay costs of up to £400. He had admitted under-cutting the cash register at the British Legion Club in Chesham, Hertfordshire. Recorder Brian Waddington gave a warning that people chose not to be dealt with over courts could expect for the privilege of going crown court.

The reason, it later emerged, was that Mr Traylen was underdrinking the till and pocketing the difference", Mr Gregor-Johnson said.

### Appeal over tenancy dispute

Our Agricultural

respondent

Farmland owners appealed to Government yesterday to intervene in their dispute about right to inherit, remixed in Mr George Lillingston, president of the Country Landowners' Association, said in on that talks with the National Farmers' Union had deadlocked for two years.

### an 'cannot handle' clear power

Kelvin Spencer, chief scientist at the Ministry of Defence in the 1950s, who helped launch Britain's nuclear programme, said yesterday: "Drop it. Mankind cannot handle it".

Reased knowledge of the risks had forced him to drop it. Mankind cannot handle it. The hazards were too terrible.

Kelvin, aged 82, was living after the launch in of a book about the making of nuclear energy. From him to Hartlepool, England, an American satirizing Cambridge University.

### Hemp value lost by prejudice

By Staff Reporter

Legalizing hemp and its derivatives, including cannabis and marijuana, could produce important environmental benefits and save Britain millions of pounds of imports of paper and textiles, it was claimed yesterday.

According to the current issue of *The Ecologist* magazine, which is devoted largely to the need for "hempathy", the plant's enormous value as an economic crop has been neglected because of what Mr Edward Goldsmith, the editor, described as a "sickeningly hypocritical" attitude towards a harmless drug.

Hemp produces better quality paper more efficiently than wood pulp and, without the associated pollution, the authors of the supplement say. Its cultivation in Britain could cut timber imports by a half and also reduce the £46m bill for imported textile fibres, helping towards self-sufficiency in both.

Hemp and its derivatives also have a considerable food value; the seed oil, for example, is high in calories. There are also many applications in medicine.

Yet despite those benefits and the prospect that hemp could help to halt the disappearance of the world's forests, its production is largely prohibited at a time when there is growing evidence of a commercial cover-up of the health hazards of chemicals used widely in food production.

Mr Donald Aitken, author of one of the articles, said: "Hemp provides the only example of an economic crop of major importance which has been almost entirely lost as a result of prejudice and superstition."

### Barman pays the price of crown court trial

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### Atom waste protests 'misconceived'

From Pearce Wright

Science Editor

Newcastle upon Tyne

Attempts by the Atomic Energy Authority and the Institute of Geological Sciences to obtain permission to drill 19 experimental boreholes as part of the Government's research programme for disposing of highly active nuclear waste have not been welcomed by landowners, Lord Silsbee, QC, said in Newcastle upon Tyne yesterday.

The association's claims that the system has led to a shortage of tenancies is disputed by the union.

Kelvin, aged 82, was living after the launch in of a book about the making of nuclear energy. From him to Hartlepool, England, an American satirizing Cambridge University.

THE TIMES THURSDAY OCTOBER 30 1980

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### Proposals to redevelop riverside site seen as a menace to town's elegance

### Council accused of planning Richmond as an office centre

By John Young

Planning Reporter

An application to redevelop a large riverside site in Richmond upon Thames, Surrey, will shortly go before the council's planning committee. The site is the most controversial element in a development plan for the town centre, which has attracted strong opposition and is to be the subject of a public inquiry next month.

The dispute has political overtones, and because of the town's historic character, its wealth of beautiful buildings and its importance as a tourist attraction, it has more than local significance.

Richmond, with its neighbours, Kew and Twickenham, is an oasis of elegance in London's otherwise bleak ring of suburbs. Opponents of the plan accuse the council of an insensitive determination to turn it into an office centre, and of ignoring tourists' needs and the growing affliction of heavy traffic.

Since the last borough election in May, 1978, seven councillors have resigned from the ruling Conservative group in protest against its alleged high-handedness. Three have returned to the fold, but the other four continue to oppose its policies.

Moreover, the Liberals have succeeded in eroding what was formerly a Tory bastion. From being 100 per cent Conservative in 1968, the council is now composed of 28 Conservatives, 20 Liberals and four independents. In Richmond itself (the borough also includes Twickenham) Liberals hold 15 of the 22 wards, and in last year's general election, against the national trend, the Conservative majority fell from about 9,500 to about 2,500.

Two of the Conservative "rebels", now independents, Anthony Mozley and Crispin Shaddock, attribute the swing



The Palm Court site. Its future to be the subject of a planning inquiry.

almost entirely to environmental issues. We have a very active and articulate electorate, Mr Shaddock points out.

"It is not surprising that disillusioned Conservatives turn to the Liberals. The council went so far as to attack the Richmond Society for daring to criticize its proposals, and of course it all rebounded on them".

Mr Mozley, who resigned the day after being voted off the highways committee, says he

was perturbed then at the way council decisions were being arrived at.

But Mr Mozley and his supporters still maintain that Richmond is quite unsuitable for further office growth.

Mr Sidney Grose, a former mayor and now chairman of the council's policy and resources committee, agrees with the local Conservative Association

ever we point this out to hoteliers none of them seems interested.

"We have a number of large sites in the borough which need to be developed, and there seems no way of getting them off the ground without some substantial office content. For traffic, the council did propose a management scheme with partial pedestrianization but after consultation the public rejected it, in my view mistakenly.

### Fewer living animals used in legal experiments

By Hugh Clayton

Fewer living animals are being used in authorized laboratory experiments, the Home Office has reported yesterday. Last year 4,700,000 animals, birds, reptiles and fish were used in experiments authorized under Cruelty to Animals Act, 1976.

Last year was the first since 1968 when the total was under five million. The 1979 figure compared with 5,400,000 in 1977 and 5,200,000 in 1978.

Lord Perry of Walton, chairman of the Research Defence Society, said that the 1979 figure would have been nearer 7,500,000 if research techniques avoiding the use of animals had not been developed in recent years. He gave a warning that the steady fall in the number of animals experiments in the 1970s might slow down because of the increase in tests demanded by the Health and Safety at Work Act.

Mr Brian Gunn, assistant secretary of the National Society against Vivisection, said that the number of animals used was still "alarmingly high". Laboratory methods allowed by the Government included poisoning, burning and the forced inhalation of smoke.

The society wrote to Mrs Margaret Thatcher to ask for a royal commission to investigate the possibility of reducing further the use of animals used in experiments.

The figures based on confidential reports from public and private laboratories show, despite their brevity, the continuing wide range of experiments in which animals are used. They are used to test drugs, weedkillers, cosmetics and washing liquids.

### Endangered species pact 'being undermined'

By David Nicholson-Lord

Inadequate monitoring by signatory countries, including Britain, is seriously undermining the main international convention regulating trade in threatened wildlife species, the first large-scale analysis of the convention's workings shows.

The analysis has been made by a London-based conservation group for the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, which covers almost 1,000 species. About 60 countries are party to the convention.

Since then two loans to local Conservation Association

dom imports, disclosed to *The Times*, shows that in 1978, two years after Britain ratified the convention in Delhi in February, huge big discrepancies in official statistics. In many cases, including several involving the most endangered species, records of exporting and importing countries fail by a wide margin to tally.

Mr John Burton, chairman of the group, says the discrepancies mean that the convention is failing in one of its main functions, that of providing an early warning system where trade patterns disclose a threat to a species.

The analysis of United King-

dom is inadequate record-keeping and enforcement in the United Kingdom, for example, which make it possible for fraud and corruption to operate in producer countries.

The convention was ratified in Britain through the Endangered Species Act, 1976, and is enforced by the Department of the Environment's wildlife unit, which issues 15,000 import and export licences a year.

The department disputes claim that it is not properly staffed for that role and says every application has to be scientifically examined.

However, it acknowledges that mistakes have been made

**“We fought World War One in Europe. We fought World War Two in Europe. And we'd be happy to fight World War Three in Europe—rather than in the United States.”**

Admiral Gene Robert Larocque,  
US Navy, retired.

One hundred American military sites make Britain vulnerable in a nuclear war.

Successive governments have been so reticent about the scale and importance of the American presence.

Now TV EYE, using sources published in America, Europe and Russia, has been able to build up, for the first time, a full picture of the American military involvement on British soil.

At the same time, America has radically altered its thinking on nuclear warfare—choosing to target its missiles on military rather than civilian targets.

The question is, has Russia done the same?



RAF Braxted, South Wales: The Ministry of Defence says it's a US centre for oceanographic research. According to TV EYE's evidence it's a vital US tracking station for locating Russian submarines.



RAF Machrihanish, Scotland: The Ministry of Defence says this is a NATO base for maritime reconnaissance. According to TV EYE's evidence it is also a store for nuclear warheads for US anti-submarine aircraft.

**TARGET BRITAIN**  
**TV EYE ON ITV TONIGHT AT 8.30.**



### Atom waste protests 'misconceived'

From Pearce Wright

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structure of the rocks and the movement of water. The question of selecting a disposal site would not arise for many years.

Eleven sites were to be examined, including the Cheviot granite. They would then be evaluated in relation to each other.

Rejection of the development because of its connexion with the possible storage of waste had not been welcomed by landowners, Lord Silsbee suggested.

The drilling of exploratory boreholes was part of the research programme. The results would be used to examine whether it was geologically feasible to dispose of solidified high-level radioactive waste underground.

At present about 1,000 cubic

metres of high-level waste from power stations' nuclear fuel is stored in stainless steel tanks at Windscale. It is intended to convert this to a solid form by a vitrification process.

In evidence Dr Lewis Roberts, director of the Atomic Energy Establishment, Harwell, said a full-scale vitrification plant was planned for the site of British Nuclear Fuels at Windscale by 1990.

Blocks of waste in corrosion-resistant containers would be stored at Windscale in cooled ponds or air-cooled stores.

PARLIAMENT, October 29, 1980

## Government 'lacks will or wish for EEC change'

House of Commons

Sir Ian Gilmore, Lord Privy Seal, dismissed a suggestion by Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and commonwealth affairs, that the Government should issue a green paper setting out what changes it wished to see in the EEC budget and the common agricultural policy.

The minister said during question time exchanges that the Government would be having discussions with Britain's EEC partners, the Commission and with MPs, but did not think the best way of achieving the Government's negotiating end would be by having a green paper.

Mr Anthony Marlow (Northampton, North, C) had asked Sir Ian Gilmore to remind the House of any industrialized country whose economy was facing a massive increase boosted by the surging value of its raw materials and natural resources and which at the same time had no control whatever over its own trading policy.

The War (he asked) happened to the industrial and manufacturing side of that country? Sir Ian Gilmore (Chesham and Amersham, C) said he agreed with his diagnosis of the situation. It is suggesting import controls, it is certainly not Government policy. It is only the policy of part of the Opposition to have import controls.

Mr Russell Johnson (Tavistock, Li) Many who strongly support membership of the Community feel the criticism which it comes under is due to what is not being done, or attempted, rather than existing problems.

Mr Peter Shore (Tower Hamlets, Stepney and Poplar, Lab): The Government has neither the will nor the wish to make the necessary arrangements to achieve its aims.

Yet still some Conservative MPs spoke of unemployment as if it were a comfortable rest cure.

The temporary short-term work scheme was beginning to run out of those at present covered by it.

In addition, many who had lost their jobs were not on the register.

I gather that the Government's own assumption (he said) is that unemployment will reach 2,000,000 next year.

Unemployment had reached the two million mark in August and was increasing faster every month.

The number of vacancies was the lowest for 20 years and 250,000 men and women were still either still working or waiting for the sack.

Would he give an assurance that the Government will seek to give a U-turn, possibly by tackling employment policy through an increase in the regional fund?

Sir Ian Gilmore: I agree with the first part. As regards the May budget, the Community is committed to a restructuring of the budget in which these matters will be raised.

Mr Peter Shore (Tower Hamlets, Stepney and Poplar, Lab): The Government has neither the will nor the wish to make the necessary arrangements to achieve its aims.

Yet still some Conservative MPs spoke of unemployment as if it were a comfortable rest cure.

The Government was cutting nearly £3 off the increase in unemployment benefit, but the future of the CAP and the budget. These are important matters.

I hope very much that on these vital matters he will circulate to MPs and to the country a green paper on the CAP and the budget which will be seen changed in terms of the budget and of the CAP. It should not simply leave the whole thing to the initiative of the Commission in Brussels.

Sir Ian Gilmore: We quite understand he has paraded around the problem in this way in which he has done very satisfactorily.

It is wrong to say it was an unsatisfactory agreement on May 30. It comes from a member of the previous government which achieved nothing but a good deal of damage.

Mr Dorman: There is widespread disenchantment with our membership of the EEC. It is clear that a treaty of this type, drawn up so many years ago, must be ready for fundamental change.

Sir Ian Gilmore: I do not agree.

Mr Dorman: That is the point. The Commission or anyone else who figures in Mr Shore's demagogic.

Later Sir Ian Gilmore told Mr Jack Dorman (Easington, Lab) that he would not meet him again.

Mr Dorman: There is widespread disenchantment with our membership of the EEC. It is clear that a treaty of this type, drawn up so many years ago, must be ready for fundamental change.

There may well be improvements that could and should be made to the Treaty of Rome. That is not the fundamental question. The fundamental question is what to do with the restructuring to which the Community was committed by the agreement of May 30 last year.

## All-night sitting on prisons Bill

After passing through all its stages in 13 hours 20 minutes, the Imprisonment (Temporary Provisions) Bill was read a second time by 108 votes to 77—Government majority.

There were three divisions during the committee proceedings.

The first of Clause 1 was agreed by the Secretary of State on an amendment providing that arrangements should be made for any such approved place to be inspected by prison visitors within seven days of its coming into use.

This was rejected by 113 votes to 77—Government majority.

A second division on an amendment to delete Clause 2 (Remand) from the Bill was defeated by 111 votes to 15—Government majority.

The clause was then carried by 112 votes to 15—Government majority.

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, was present throughout the proceedings on the Bill, and the Prime Minister was present on at least one occasion to vote.

During discussion on Clause 5 (Early release of prisoners) Mr Leon Brittan, Minister of State, Home Office (Cleveland and Whitley City, C) said it was impossible to say exactly what was necessary to use it because it depended on the range of alternatives available.

There were voices in building hospitals and schools, but none large expenditure in building hospitals. To some extent the country was reaping the reward of years of neglect, although there was now a realistic building programme.

Prison officers were dedicated men. Although the Government differed from them in its attitude to speak out in silence. He would pass over in silence but not without compassion or some degree of indignation, those acts of industrial action which involved unmerited hardship to existing prisoners. There had been a certain lack of compassion for those prisoners.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, for the Opposition, said the circumstances which had given rise to the Bill were lamentable. The system of criminal justice, the interests of prisoners and the protection of the public were at stake.

The importance which was being cast upon the police performing their normal range of duties must be very serious. To add to those grave problems were the Bill's provisions.

## Mr Healey demands immediate cut of 4% in interest rate

House of Commons

British industry was facing the most daunting prospect since the early thirties. Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs (Leeds, East, Lab) said when he opened a debate on unemployment.

He said that as Parliament was reaching the end of the first session of Mrs Thatcher's Government, she had broken every promise on which she had won the last election but her economic policy was in ruins.

The price of her failure was an increase in unemployment of 600,000 in the last 12 months. British industry under its heaviest battering since the 1930s and had just published what it called its blackest-ever survey, telling them that they had not yet touched bottom. There were a lot more bad things to come and the situation was going to get considerably worse.

The fall in employment over the first six months of this year had been more than 500,000, after three years in which employment had risen by 250,000. Unemployment had reached the two million mark in August and was increasing faster every month. The number of vacancies was the lowest for 20 years and 250,000 men and women were still either still working or waiting for the sack.

The temporary short-term work scheme was beginning to run out of those at present covered by it.

In addition, many who had lost their jobs were not on the register. I gather that the Government's own assumption (he said) is that unemployment will reach 2,000,000 next year.

The Government had been sending letters to companies to ensure that they had not yet touched bottom. They were a lot more bad things to come and the situation was going to get considerably worse.

She had been putting it about that the collapse of her monetary policy was the fault of the Governor of the Bank of England.

She was right, he agreed, with his diagnosis of the situation. One had to be handled by the Government.

It is only the policy of part of the Opposition to have import controls.

Mr Russell Johnson (Tavistock, Li) Many who strongly support membership of the Community feel the criticism which it comes under is due to what is not being done, or attempted, rather than existing problems.

Mr Peter Shore (Tower Hamlets, Stepney and Poplar, Lab): The Government has neither the will nor the wish to make the necessary arrangements to achieve its aims.

Yet still some Conservative MPs spoke of unemployment as if it were a comfortable rest cure.

The Government was cutting nearly £3 off the increase in unemployment benefit, but the future of the CAP and the budget. These are important matters.

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The importance which was being cast upon the police performing their normal range of duties must be very serious. To add to those grave problems were the Bill's provisions.

## Insult to Queen denied

Reports of an insult to the Queen during her visit to Morocco were denied by Mr Richard Luce, Under-Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, at question time.

Mr Jonathan Aitken (Thanet, East, C) had asked: Even if our policy was to amend the Bill to provide that arrangements should be made for any such approved place to be inspected by prison visitors within seven days of its coming into use, this was rejected by 113 votes to 77—Government majority.

The marathon proceedings on the Bill finished at 5.10 am on Wednesday morning after a seven-hour committee session.

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## Chancellor says policy is producing results

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer (East Surrey, C) said the House had listened to a speech without overwhelming enthusiasm on the Labour side which must be regarded as the opening step in Mr Healey's campaign for the leadership of the Labour Party.

Those who took an interest in that moment to find the terms and conditions on which the acting temporary leadership was going to be filled.

On present form, the occupant of that position seemed likely to have as much authority as the leader kept at Congress. He had been much more successful as the chairman of Westward Television. Mr Healey had some qualifications for the job: like his immediate predecessor, he was the owner of an ample mansion in Sussex. (Labour Progress.)

All these things were symptomatic and symbolic of the troubles afflicting the western world and not just this country.

Much of industry in the country had been failing anything like as consistently as in production.

Again, like his immediate predecessor, he was the owner of Conservative MPs who had been helping him in his office helping the IMF with their inquiries. He was a man of sufficient intelligence to disagree almost every decision of his party conference and national executive committee but was very reluctant to admit either of those things to the public.

Labour MPs had no cause for complacency and infidelity.

He knew the two Conservative MPs were concerned about the

position he had taken on exchange control.

The Bank of England was

very strong. In fact she is

results

## HOME NEWS

**Labour rivals parade in jobs gloom**By Hugh Noyes  
Parliamentary Correspondent

If the Labour Party were about to elect a master of gloom rather than a potent prime minister there can be little doubt that Mr Denis Healey would cower in the first ballot by an overwhelming majority.

But it was Mr Michael Foot, acting leader of the Labour Party, and Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, who, in their own and totally different styles, brought last night's unemployment debate in the Commons finally to life.

Winding up for "Liberal", Mr Foot produced a speech described by Mr Prior as "brilliant", although carrying, as he added, not one sentence on a policy that could be put to the country. Mr Foot tore into the government with a mixture of sly wit and stirring calls to action, as he warned that the

nation was slithering into an industrial and economic disaster.

Mr Prior, on the other hand, gave the Commons a passionate, yet realistic assessment of the difficulties facing any government in tackling the massive problems of unemployment.

Assuring the House that the Government would stick by its present policies, Mr Prior gave a warning that there still was a difficult period ahead and no one could predict with accuracy the path of unemployment over the next few years.

The debate ended in a government victory by 308 votes to 251, majority of 57.

The debate was one of those occasions on which it was not easy to decide who were the main contestants. Was it Mr Healey, opening the debate, versus Mr Foot, who was winding up?

Was it Mr Healey versus Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, or was it, even,

Mr Wedgwood Benn, as the first speaker from the back benches, versus all three?

One certainty, at least, was that unemployment was not high on the list of priorities for any of the main speakers, while sympathy with Mr John Silkin, another of the Labour leadership contestants, who voiced the view recently that the debate should not take place.

On this last day before the voting for the new leader starts, the luckless Mr Silkin was the only one of the Labour challengers with an opportunity in the Commons to star before his electorate.

Even Mr Peter Shore managed, in the words of Sir Ian Paisley, the Ulster MP, to "steal" around the paddock" earlier in the day as opposition spokesman on foreign affairs.

In the final count, however, it seemed that both Mr Healey

Parliamentary report, page 4

**Churkey recalls a lost flavour**By Hugh Clayton  
Agriculture Correspondent

Poultry breeders said yesterday that they had invented a new bird which recaptured the old flavour of the age before it was frozen broiler chicken. The "churkey", which made its public appearance at the avo Hotel in London, is a small turkey injected with what its creators call "distilled essence of chicken".

The bird was developed in three years of research at a cost of hundreds of thousands of pounds by Buxted Poultry, one of the largest broiler companies in Europe. Mr Robbie Colley, managing director, said: "Our new product is an animal, not a sausage".

The "churkey" will weigh just as much as a large broiler chicken but will cost almost as much again. The high price will buy what Buxted poultry called "the flavour of old-fashioned barnyard".

Mr Pooley said that most of the process was secret. He said: "Animal welfare campaigners that the company's micromachines" were scared with every modern comfort of convenience". The addition of sugar, polyphosphate and a broth of quite magical mixtures turned the bird into "churkey".

The meat is extracted from growing strains of chicken. Those who think we are to produce a product which is a bit of a laugh will be very disappointed", Mr Pooley said.

**Detention for soldier in fatal 'joke'**

From Our Correspondent

A soldier asleep on sentry duty was shot through the chest point blank range by a comrade who intended only to frighten him, a court martial at Tuford Camp, on Salisbury Plain, was told yesterday.

But the rifle was loaded and within 20 minutes Gunner Carlton Cocking, aged 21, was dead. Gunner Kevin Harris, aged 23, serving with 22 Locating Battery, Royal Artillery, stationed at Larkhill, Wiltshire, was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to six months' detention. The sentence is subject to confirmation.

Gunner Harris, from Hull, told the court that he and another gunner were due to take over guard duty at 5 am at the ammunition compound in the army camp at Belize, the Central American colony, last April.

When they arrived they were surprised to find no one there to challenge them. They went into the compound and found the two sentries asleep. They then decided to play the joke which went wrong.

Both took Armalite rifles belonging to the two sentries and stood over the sleeping guards.

Captain Nicholas Ratcliffe, his troop commander, said: "Harris was sent to Belize as the best recruit in the troop, as a bonus for him. He is a hard working, loyal and very sincere soldier, and the CO would like to retain him in the battery."

**Faked photographs taken in 1970s**

By Frances Gibb

Mr Michael Kalisher, for the prosecution, said that the facts of the case became apparent to Mr Sommer only when an article appeared in *The Sunday Times* in November, 1978, about fake Victorian photographs.

Mr Sommer said that the day before the publication Mr Grey had telephoned him and had told him that he himself had taken the photographs.

The prosecution alleged that Mr. Ovenden and Mr Sommer entered into an agreement whereby Mr. Ovenden would advise Mr. Sommer and provide works for his collection in return for commission. They also agreed to cooperate in buying and selling photographs.

Mr. Ovenden, aged 39, an artist of Pauntonbridge, Bodmin, Cornwall, and Howard Grey, aged 38, a photographer of Stornoway Road, Clephant, London, plead not guilty to conspiring between 1974 and 1978 to obtain property by deception. Mr. Ovenden also denies obtaining £1,140 from Mr. Sommer by representing photographs taken in the twentieth century as Victorian.

The trial continues today.

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**Bastard' system of block rants 'satisfies nobody'**Christopher Warman  
of Government

respondent

the new block grant to local authorities proposed by the government was "a bastard system which is going to satisfy nobody", Mr Thomas Cadcott, chairman of the Association of Local Authorities, said yesterday. It was a shift away from the concept of a unitary grant, with emphasis on accountability, not direct control.

Cadcott, addressing a seminar organized by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance Accountancy, said the justification for the Local Government Bill, which was to go to its final stage in Parliament, was to give power to all government to control individual local authority

that followed policies it did not like.

"Not only is there the provision that central government actually specifies the right amount of expenditure for each local authority to levy and the right poundage for it to levy, but there is also much increased power for central government to manipulate the rate of grant."

We have seen a major shift in the balance of power between central and local government," Mr Cadcott said.

County councils' plight: Low-spending county councils could suffer through the formula to distribute the Government's rate support grant under the block grant. Mr Ian Courts, chairman of the Association of County Councils' finance committee, said yesterday.

**Court of Appeal**

Report October 29 1980

**loan form needed 'for accounting' Search safeguard for petitioners**

ney General's Reference of 1980)

Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Justice Stocker and Justice Glidwell delivered October 24, person who dishonestly failed a personal loan proposal which he then settled with a financial institution which used accounting process, falsified document "required for any lending purpose" contrary to 17(1)(a) of the Theft Act:

Court of Appeal held giving an opinion on a point referred by the Attorney General under section 36 of the Theft Act, 1972. Section 17(1) provides: "Where a person, with a view to himself or another intent to cause loss to another, falsifies any account or record of a document or record for a lending purpose so that he shall be liable ... to consent..."

David Tudor Price for the Attorney General; Mr David Tudor Price for the defendant.

Lord Chief Justice sat the accused man was selling domestic articles to householders. He proposed form addressed to the personal loan proposal form, the form being a document required for the account of the finance company.

The trial judge ruled that the proposal form was used for an accounting purpose when the loan was accepted by the company, but that at the time when it was falsified it was not made available for accounting purposes.

For these reasons their Lordships thought that the Judge was wrong in his conclusions.

It was contended that the part of the form which was falsified (the reverse side) was not in any way required for an accounting purpose, as it was only the front side which was required for accounting and consequently no offence was committed.

The words of the section did not permit of that interpretation.

His Lordships considered that the decision set out on the reverse

side of the forms was used by the company to make up its accounts on the computer. On the obverse side there was a section headed "particulars to be supplied including the name and address of the proposer, his nationality, personal details of his marital and family circumstances including the number of his dependents, and details of his financial circumstances then existing with a view to a document made or required" indicated that there was a disclosure to be drawn between a document made specifically for the purpose of accounting and one made for some other purpose.

It was required for an accounting purpose. Thus it was apparent that a document might fall within the ambit of the section if it was made for some purpose other than an accounting purpose, but was required for an accounting purpose as a subsidiary consideration.

In the present circumstances the borrower would be making a document for the purpose of his proposal to be considered.

Whereas at the same time, the document might be "required" by the finance company for an accounting purpose. Could it be

that the proposal might upon consideration by the company be rejected? Their Lordships thought it could be.

It was required for an accounting purpose, as it was not necessary to exonerate the man who was responsible for the falsification.

The reverse side containing the figures also carried the proposer's signature and details of the terms of the particular contract.

Continued from preceding column

ment was as to part required for an accounting purpose; that was as to part falsified. The fact that the proposer was not liable did not exonerate the man who was responsible for the falsification.

His Lordships gave the warning that a person presenting a petition without having made such a search as having done so at his own risk.

The purpose of directing advertisement was to give knowledge of their existence to creditors and other interested parties.

But for the present purposes the omission by Newman and their solicitors to make searches and to consider the reason for not doing so is not a sufficient ground for refusing the application.

Accordingly Newman's petition was allowed.

Mr Mark Studer for Newman

on July 22, 1980, the petition was presented by Ready Mixed Concrete Ltd for an order to wind up Dramstar Ltd.

October 13 was the date fixed for the hearing of the petition, and it was advertised in *The London Gazette*.

Continued from preceding column

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His Lordships considered that the decision set out on the reverse

side of the forms was used by the company to make up its accounts on the computer. If before presenting their own petition, they had searched *The London Gazette*, they would have discovered the existence of the earlier petition.

For many purposes the first appearance of the advertisement

Continued from preceding column

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## WEST EUROPE



Pilgrims in St Peter's Square reach out to touch the Pope standing in his car during the weekly general audience yesterday.

## Bishops disappointed by secrecy of proposals put to the Pope

From Peter Nichols  
Rome, Oct 29

The last word is far from being heard on the Roman Catholic Church's synod of bishops which closed on Saturday - and one of the decisions emerging from the language group and the final proposals should be made public and, if this did not happen, "it would be disastrous".

The disappointment which many bishops - some of them even - were saying as they left their month in Rome of discussions on the family, is due in part to the decision to keep secret the propositions put to the Pope on such questions as marriage and birth control.

The disappointment which many bishops - some of them even - were saying as they left their month in Rome of discussions on the family, is due in part to the decision to keep secret the ideas they had hoped the Pope would take into consideration before addressing them in his final speech.

That speech, delivered on Saturday at the closing session in the Sistine Chapel, was widely regarded as harsh and legalistic. In particular, his revival of the idea that divorced and remarried Catholics could be readmitted to the full life of the Church only if they agreed to give up sexual relations with their spouses, was seen to be not only hard but difficult to apply in modern conditions of pastoral necessity.

It is thought that the proposals put to the Pope by the synod showed notable generosity and openness on many subjects and not only on birth control.

Another proposition is thought to have expressed acceptance that grave problems had been created by *Huamana Vitae*. One was the conse-

quence of the demographic explosion; another the difficulties without destroying the ideal of indissolubility of marriage.

During the preparatory stage, an English-speaking archbishop said that both the documents emerging from the language group and the final proposals should be made public and, if this did not happen, "it would be disastrous".

The main reason why it is, nevertheless, so difficult to be a socialist, is a noble one: socialists have higher aims than most people. They still dream of a utopia, a classless society of equals with universal prosperity, and on top of that, perfect freedom for the individual. This utopia has never become real. But if one is a dreamer, it is difficult not to be a socialist. And dreaming is very human.

A proposition is believed to call for deeper study of the natural planning methods in the light of the needs of human dignity as well as of the doctrine of the Church. One of the features of the synod was the presence of 21 experts in natural planning methods who briefed the bishops on related problems.

An effort was made to differentiate birth control from the question of abortion by calling for support of "honest" methods for preventing conception as opposed to preventing birth.

Historical experience has taught us that a "socialist" structure can only provide the basis for a centralized, totalitarian and intolerant political system.

If this does not happen, it is likely to widen alienation and psychological alienation among the workers. It condemns the economy to near stagnation.

Marxism has been thoroughly tried out, and has been found to be a total failure, especially in the difficulty of being socialist.

In the long run, this may even be all for the best.

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## EEC unable to prevent big grain sale to Russia

From Michael Hornsby  
Brussels, Oct 29

The EEC has moved to plug a serious loophole in its control of grain exports to the Soviet Union, but apparently too late to prevent the subsidized sale of 800,000 tonnes of cereal-based animal feed to the Russians. The deal is expected to cost EEC taxpayers at least £10m.

A spokesman for the European Commission said today that it had temporarily suspended export subsidies for these products so as to stop further sales. But nothing could be done to revoke the subsidies which had already been applied for.

The suspension will only last for three days unless endorsed by EEC member-states. The Community's Cereals Management Committee, will be asked to give its blessing at a meeting here tomorrow.

The control system set up by the Commission earlier this year after the invasion of Afghanistan for monitoring grain exports to the Soviet Union, under which prospective buyers have to tender an export contract, did not cover animal feed. As a result the export subsidies were automatically withdrawn.

According to the Commission, the subsidies were applied for by two West German firms, and it was after a tip-off from Bonn that Brussels acted to plug this gap. The spokesman said that no special controls had previously been thought necessary because the EEC had never before sold animal feed to the Russians.

It appears that the Russians are now in the market for animal feed partly because of the partial American embargo on grain supplies and partly because they have had a very

## Greeks seek to keep balance with the Turks

From Mario Modiano  
Athens, Oct 29

British sources said they were "hoping mad" about the sales to the Russians and claimed that it confirmed repeated British warnings about the ineffectiveness of the Commission's monitoring system.

On the face of it, the sale would seem to be in breach of the understanding by EEC foreign ministers last January that the Community would not replace American agricultural exports to the Soviet Union "either directly or indirectly" by expanding its own exports beyond traditional levels.

American officials here reacted cautiously. "We regard this as a case of honest human error, and we are satisfied that the loophole has now been plugged. Of course if the temporary suspension of export subsidies were not continued, then we might have to review our position", one said.

This latest development occurs amid growing restiveness among some member-states about the restraints on their trade with the Soviet Union. Last week the European Commission signed a new "defence and economic cooperation agreements" signed earlier this year between Washington and Ankara.

After today's meeting of the two chief negotiators, Mr Stavros Rousos, Assistant Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry, and Mr Milton Kover, the American ambassador in Athens, it was announced that only procedural matters had been discussed for the American embargo.

The French, in particular, have recently made much of figures suggesting that the Soviet Union was able to import twice as much grain this year as last, despite the embargo.

The Greeks are likely to press for a firm American commitment to maintain a reasonable equilibrium of forces in the Aegean while the Americans will want to know to what extent they will be allowed to use their bases in Greece for non-Nato purposes.

However much the bases agreement is pegged on the partnership of the United States and Greece in Nato, it is

to be voiced at a meeting in Adelaide on November 10 of the world's big grain exporters - the EEC, Canada, Australia, America and Argentina, to review the embargo operation.

**Herr Schmidt to meet Pope at state reception**

From Our Correspondent  
Berlin, Oct 29

The long protocol wrangle over where the Pope and Herr Helmut Schmidt the West German Chancellor, will meet during the Pope's visit to West Germany, which starts on November 15 is over. They will meet at Castle Augustusburg at Brühl, near Cologne.

The Pope was unwilling to call on Herr Schmidt at the Chancellery, and wanted to meet him at the reception to be given by President Karl Carstens in the Beethoven Hall in Bonn.

Herr Schmidt did not approve, and when a proposal put forward by the Chancellery was rejected by the Vatican, Herr Carstens decided to give a state reception at Castle Augustusburg.

the campaign officially gets under way on November 22. In the previous presidential election, in 1976, the Communist candidate, Senator Octavio Pato received 7.5 per cent of the votes, the lowest figure for any candidate.

The Portuguese Democratic Movement, which during the last parliamentary election joined the Communists in the United People's Alliance, was chosen at the end of a national Communist Party meeting attended by more than 1,000 delegates.

According to a statement, the delegates authorized the central committee to decide "definitively at the appropriate time" whether Senator Brito's candidacy should be upheld or withdrawn before December 7.

Senator Brito is the tenth candidate for the presidency.

**Communist candidate for Portuguese presidency**

Lisbon, Oct 29. The Portuguese Communist Party's central committee has selected Senator Carlos Brito, a leading member of the party since its clandestine days in the Salazar era, as its candidate for the presidential election on December 7.

Senator Brito headed the Communist parliamentary party during the last session of the National Assembly. He was chosen at the end of a national Communist Party meeting attended by more than 1,000 delegates.

According to a statement, the delegates authorized the central committee to decide "definitively at the appropriate time" whether Senator Brito's candidacy should be upheld or withdrawn before December 7.

Senator Brito is the tenth candidate for the presidency.

**Autobahn protest**

Innsbruck, Oct 29. Austria's protest over a planned increase in tolls used about 500 cars to block the Brenner autobahn, one of the main motorways.

THE TIMES THURSDAY OCTOBER 30 1980

World View by Arrigo Levi

## Failure cannot shatter the socialist dream

Simple ignorance, though widespread, cannot explain why, in spite of that, there remains such a powerful minority of European socialists who think of achieving their dream through more and more nationalizations and bureaucratic planning.

In Italy, Signor Craxi's aggressive strategy and vast ambitions have so frightened both the Christian Democrats and the Communists that the "big two" can even reach a new historical compromise.

In Britain, the strategy of the left threatens to split the party and deliver Britain into the hands of Thatcherism for a generation.

In spite of such difficulties, there are more socialists in Europe today than ever before. The socialist group is the biggest one in the European Parliament. Huge masses of workers and members of the middle classes, and legions of intellectuals, still recognize themselves as socialists.

The main reason why it is, nevertheless, so difficult to be a socialist, is a noble one: socialists have higher aims than most people. They still dream of a utopia, a classless society of equals with universal prosperity, and on top of that, perfect freedom for the individual. This utopia has never become real.

So, socialists are more than ever in search of a formula and they come up with the most different ones: globalisation in Italy, corporatism in France, Mitterrashism in Germany, neo-Marxism in Britain and elsewhere. Socialists also turn to inspiration to some of the interesting heresies of Eastern Europe, like "market socialism". Or they resign themselves to the task of managing as well as they can modern capitalism.

None of these theories seems capable of providing the new gospel of the socialists dream of. These are quite a few socialist but no Messiah.

Marxist "real socialism" has proved unable to offer either plenty, or equality, or freedom. The idea that the full state ownership of the means of production could be the basis of a socialist utopia clearly appears, today, as just a mirage.

Historical experience has taught us that a "socialist" structure is so great that there are many, otherwise quite intelligent people, who have developed total blindness to the dismal failure of the only comprehensive theory of socialism.

Twelve other officers from the monitoring force received honours and two men received the Queen's Gallantry Medal.

For that, we may have to wait until the effects are felt of the great social changes of this creative age of confusion, during which the traditional defenders of the socialist cause, the industrial workers, are turning into an organized and small pressure group, inside the great magma of the classes.

It deprives the workers of their union freedoms, and the consumers of their right of choice. It provides the worst possible service to the allocation of scarce resources. It slows down innovation. If it creates widespread alienation and psychological alienation among the workers. It condemns the economy to near stagnation.

Why the placid, and so successful German example is not more popular among European socialists is difficult to explain. Maybe socialists really enjoy the difficulty of being socialist.

In the long run, this may even be all for the best.

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## OVERSEAS



Major-General Sir John Acland at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

## Gen Acland praises Mr Mugabe

Major-General Sir John Acland, the commander-in-chief of the British and Commonwealth monitoring force in the transition of Southern Rhodesia to Zimbabwe, received the insignia of the ICBM for that service from Prince Charles at Buckingham Palace yesterday (the Press Association report).

Sir John described Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, as a "most splendid man".

He added: "I got on tremendously well with him and I only hope and pray that black and white can learn to trust each other in his country."

"I hope that what little we were able to do in Zimbabwe will be enough for them to build on in the future."

Sir John commanded men from Britain, Kenya, Fiji, Australia and New Zealand during three months leading up to the elections.

Twelve other officers from the monitoring force received honours and two men received the Queen's Gallantry Medal.

For that, we may have to wait until the effects are felt of the great social changes of this creative age of confusion, during which the traditional defenders of the socialist cause, the industrial workers, are turning into an organized and small pressure group, inside the great magma of the classes.

Maybe the children, or the children's children of this classless society, will invent the new socialism. In the meantime, socialists luckily survive and keep getting lots of votes, in spite of their state of confusion, or possibly because of it.

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## Attempt to remove the judge in Tekere murder trial fails

From Frederick Cleary  
Salisbury, Oct 29

An application for Mr Justice John Pittman, a local judge, to recuse himself from the murder trial of Mr Edgar Tekere, the Zimbabwe Minister of Manpower Development and Planning, was rejected in the High Court here today.

In a 20-minute judgment Mr Justice Pittman said there was a "total absence of any reason or grounds" for Mr Tekere to believe he would not receive a fair trial before a judge appointed during the rule of the "tabel" Rhodesian Government.

Mr Tekere and seven bodyguards are due to go on trial on November 3 for the alleged murder of Mr Gerald Adams an ANC leader near Salisbury on August 1. While not disputing the killing of Mr Adams, the defendants will claim they should not be prosecuted under the five-year-old Indemnity and Compensation Act.

Mr Justice Pittman said when appointed to the bench in 1975 that he had taken the oath of allegiance to Rhodesia and the oath of loyalty to the judiciary of Rhodesia. Both oaths were in the same form as those required to be taken by judges in terms of the 1961 Southern Rhodesian Constitution and the present constitution.

The oath to the judiciary specifically required him not to identify himself in any emotional way with the government in power.

The judge said that the only way he would grant the application for his refusal would be if he himself had previously indicated he was hostile to Mr Tekere or his bodyguards.

Under this Act members of the Rhodesian security forces were protected by law if they acted against civilians. "In need of fair trial," he said, "he would have been duty bound to recuse himself."

After convening his judgement, Mr Justice Pittman, who is from South Africa, told Mr Tekere and his bodyguards they should not feel that by accepting the application for his removal they had sacrificed their cause.

But today Mr Justice Pittman said that while he had been appointed by the Rhodesian Government, he was not a "tabel" judge and he had been made in a perfectly proper manner. "I wish to make it quite clear that they (the accused) need have no fear of having made an error which is going to prejudice their case," he said. Mr Tekere showed no reaction.

## Four killed by grenade during funeral

From Our Correspondent  
Salisbury, Oct 29

The Zimbabwe Government took a further step into the news media business this week when it announced the formation of a new national news agency to be known as the Zimbabwe Inter African News Agency (Zina).

This development comes after the South African Press Association relinquished its interest in the Inter African News Agency, based in Salisbury.

The South African Government already controls the national television, radio and telephone networks. Dr Nathan Shamomira, Minister of Information, said Zina would continue to be the domestic news agency of Zimbabwe but would now be wholly privately owned and operated.

The South African Press Association is to establish a separate branch office in Zimbabwe to serve its South African subscribers.

The small staff of the Inter African News Agency is highly regarded in press circles here, and it is hoped that the new agency will be retained by the new management. Most reporters are expected to be appointed to Zina.

The judge said that the effects of the two sides have proved the concern of Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, who appealed to both Iraq and Iran to desist fighting between military and civilian targets.

The Iraqi forces, he said, had shelled an Iranian frontier post, killing at least 35 Iraqi soldiers. It added, in a military communiqué, that Iranian forces had launched attacks into Iraq.

If the report is true, it would be the first time that Iranian forces have struck at targets inside Iraqi territory since the Gulf war started six weeks ago. Heavy fighting was reported near the border town of Dam and Mardin in the central sector of the front.

The Iraqi forces, they said, had shelled an Iranian frontier post, killing at least 35 Iraqi soldiers. It added, in a military communiqué, that Iranian forces had launched attacks into Iraq.

The Iranian communiqué said that their air defence had shot down two bridges on the Karun river link the city with the oil centre of Abadan, which the Iraqis claim to have cut off from the rest of Iran.

## OVERSEAS

## Indiscriminate killings continue on eve of Jamaican election

From Michael Leayman  
Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 29.

Had they lived another day, Audrey Chew, who was 24, and her crippled mother, Mary, would have voted for the governing People's National Party (PNP) in tomorrow's election here. Instead, they were shot dead in bed by marauding gunmen early this morning.

They were two of the first deaths during the night in the Kingston area, bringing to 50 the number of political victims in the last fortnight. The bloody tolls are routinely deplored by leaders of both parties, yet shrugged off as an inevitable consequence of hot-headed political passion.

The killings are more than a set of statistics to the people of Dell Road, in the Union Gardens area of Kingston, west of the city centre. That was where Audrey, her mother, and Peaches, her 12-year-old sister, lived in a tumbledown three-roomed wooden house which the family had occupied since 1959.

On the strictly demarcated political map of Kingston, Dell Road is in a firm PNP stronghold. A poster supporting the candidate who was planned to poll in one room, but, nearly 19 hours later, he was not known for their involvement in politics. That does not matter to the gunmen of either side, who, night after night, carry out punitive raids on their rival's territory.

Oswald Lewis, who lives next door, said he was woken by a burst of gunfire. The intruders knocked down a corrugated iron fence around the house, burst through the door, and shot the two women, who were sharing bed in a room no more than eight feet square. Then they went into another room and hit Peaches, who is now in hospital.

Though initially suspicious of white strangers, Lewis had hooted "CIA" as I drove down a adjoining street, the angry neighbours let me look at the house. Flies were

gaily buzzing round pools ofangled blood on the worn floor, which had covered the men and under the bed.

There was little furniture in the room. On the dressing table were two volumes of a book, *Federal Ways to Health*, and next to them a potted plant, and the killing may end, or not.

an old, cherished Christmas card. Another card had fallen to the floor in the shooting, and had not been picked up.

Mary Chew's wheelchair, neatly folded, stood in a corner. Outside, a young smoking marijuanna asked: "What kind of people are they who shoot women? Women can't fight politics. A cripple can't fight politics."

The answer is that they are the people who also broke down the door of the house next door and claimed another victim, Patrick Brown, aged 15. He had been sharing a bed with nine-year-old Michael Wright, who was shot in the leg. Their grandfather, Stanford Brown, aged 76, was in the other room of their wooden shack with his two young granddaughters.

"They pushed down the door," he said, showing me the frame. "Patrick had his head towards the door, and they shot him like that. I got the two girls and pushed them under my bed. They poked their heads through the window and shouted at me and then went away."

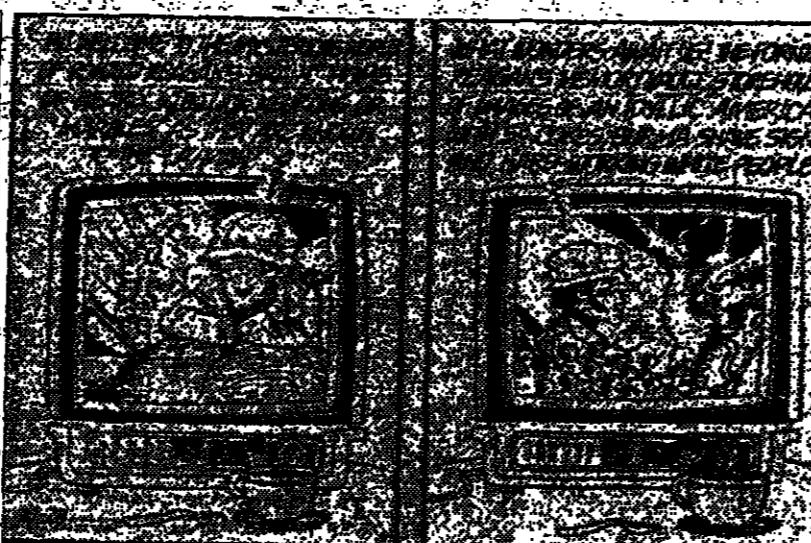
"I've lived in Jamaica all my life. I've never known any time like this," said the white-haired old man. Outside, the young marijuanna smoked: "People are not supposed to die man."

Sad to say, in Jamaica today that rule does not apply. Mr Edward Seaga, the leader of the Jamaican Labour Party (JLP), had given a press conference yesterday at which he deplored the possibility of intimidation and fraud influencing the election result.

"For free and fair elections we must have elections that are also free from fear." He said "the people" would take action if they thought the PNP had cheated.

Yet, the victims last night were PNP supporters, the gunmen presumably associated with the JLP. "Much of the struggle goes on at a level party leadership is not aware of," Mr Seaga said.

He speculated on whether the violence would end after the election—traditionally it continues for two or three days longer, as old scores are settled. So, if the present rate is maintained, there will be about a dozen more victims as Mary and Audrey Chew and Patrick Brown. Then the killing may end, or not.



Several American newspapers have temporarily stopped running the 'Doonesbury' cartoon strip because of a critical reference this week to Mr Reagan

## Mr Reagan finally hits chord

Continued from page 1

Reagan as a demagogue and warmonger. It is an important case to make and there is a lot of evidence to support it but Mr Reagan's appearance last night belied it—all appearances are all.

Mr Carter was perhaps more successful in persuading viewers that he was himself a genuine old fashioned Democrat, a friend of the working man, while Mr Reagan was callously indifferent to their plight. He got his rival to admit that he wanted to abolish the minimum wage.

Mr Carter said: "There is no doubt in my mind that the commitment to unemployment compensation, the minimum wage, welfare, national health insurance, those kinds of commitments that have typified the Democratic Party since ancient history in this country's political life, are very important element in the future."

In all those elements, Governor Reagan has repeatedly

spoken out against them which to me shows a very great insensitivity to giving deprived families a better chance in life."

Later, the President asserted that he was in the mainstream of the Democratic Party; that he had become wiser in office and that he was best suited to handle the lonely responsibilities of the presidency.

Mr Reagan had wanted to fix

the debate on to the President's

failures in economic policy. In his closing remarks he succeeded in hitting the chord.

"Next year," he said, "You will all go to the polls

I think when you make that decision, it might be well to ask yourself, are you better off than you were four years ago?

"Is it easier for you to go and buy things in the stores than it was four years ago? Is there more or less unemployment in the country than there was four years ago?"

Mr Carter described a proposal for a national health insurance plan, accused Mr Reagan of opposing Medicare

(the health insurance scheme for the old and poor) and added: "Governor Reagan again, typically, is against such a proposal."

Mr Reagan said: "There you go again. When I opposed Medicare there was another plan before Congress which I preferred to favour the other piece of legislation."

To which Mr Carter said: "I think this debate on social security, Medicare, national health insurance, typifies as any other subject tonight the basic historic differences between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party."

He also said: "It is good for the American people to remember there is a sharp basic historical difference between Governor Reagan and me on these crucial issues, also between the two parties that we represent."

Besides invoking Franklin Roosevelt, Mr Carter also summoned the women of America, his mother, in forth his support for the equal rights amendment.

He said that Mr Reagan's opposition was "a very severe blow to the opportunity for women finally to correct discrimination under which they have suffered."

Mr Reagan defended himself

as best he could and this was the only occasion last night where he looked uncomfortable.

He said: "I happen to be against the amendment because

I think the amendment will take

this problem out of the hands

of elected legislators and put it into the hands of unelected judges."

The most striking exchanges of the debate, however, were not on social, economic or energy policy but on national defence and the Salt treaty.

Mr Carter boasted that he had increased defence spending and insisted that the armed forces were safer under his command than they would be under Mr Reagan's because he would be more reluctant to use them.

Mr Carter evoked the power

of nuclear weapons and said:

Both I and my predecessors

have had deep commitment

to controlling the proliferation

of nuclear weapons. He praised

the Salt 2 treaty and claimed

that Mr Reagan's policy was

"take this, give that, discard it,

do not vote, do not decide, do

not explore the issues, do not,

finally, capitulate on the long

negotiation. This is a very disturbing and dangerous thing."

Mr Reagan replied: "If I

have been critical of some of

the previous agreements, it is

because we have been out-

negotiated for quite a long time.

And they have managed, in

spite of all our attempts at arms

control, to go forward with

the biggest military build-up in

the history of man".



SO FASTEN YOUR SEAT BELTS. IT'S A TERRIFYING FINALE OF A RACE, BUT YOU WON'T BE SORRY, NOW THATS

## In brief

### Yachtsman is feared drowned

Mr Angus Primrose, aged 53, the British yachtsman, was last night presumed to have drowned after being swept from his sinking yacht, The Demon, of Hamble, in heavy seas off the United States coast some days ago.

Miss Erica Dodson, who was also on the yacht, was picked up by a United States Navy ship yesterday after spending four days on a raft.

### CIA man pleads guilty to spying for Moscow

Baltimore, Oct. 29.—David Barnett, a former CIA agent, pleaded guilty to passing the Soviet Union details of a CIA plan to obtain information on Soviet military operations.

### Ethiopia aid talk

Moscow, Oct. 29.—The Soviet and Ethiopian Defence Ministers met to discuss Moscow's military aid in the continued fighting against Eritrean separatists and the continuing dispute with Somalia over the Ogaden region.

### Mayors end fast

Tel Aviv, Oct. 29.—The mayors of Haifa and Ramla ended a 19-day hunger strike in Ramla prison on the eve of a Supreme Court hearing of their suit in Jerusalem against deportation orders.

### Poisons lorry crash

Sydney, Oct. 29.—About 40 people were treated for inhaling gas after a lorry carrying poisons crashed into a supermarket and caught fire in the town of Keapsy, north of Sydney.

### 74 El Salvador deaths

San Salvador, Oct. 29.—At least 74 people, including the rector of the University of El Salvador, have died in the past 36 hours of political violence.

Leading article, page 13

## Economic issues fail to dominate debate

From Frank Vogl  
US Economics Correspondent  
Washington, Oct. 29.

Mr Ronald Reagan, the Republican presidential candidate, failed in his debate with President Carter last night to achieve his aim of making economic policy the key debating issue. Time and again Mr Carter switched attention to national security and, rather than defend his economic programme, he sought to ridicule Republican plans.

Republicans nevertheless claimed that Mr Reagan had carried his economic message to the people effectively and that this would be evident on polling day next Tuesday. "I think the economic issue is going to decide the election," Mr George Bush, the Republican vice-presidential candidate, said after the debate.

Mr Reagan used the three minutes given him at the end of the 90-minute debate to concentrate on economic issues, he told voters to consider whether today they felt better off, more secure in their jobs and more hopeful of a brighter economic future than they did four years ago.

Mr Carter tried to depict Mr Reagan's tax-cutting plans as a farce.

The tax issue dominated the economic discussion in the debate by underlining the differences in the approaches of the two candidates. Mr Carter said his modest tax reduction programme would revitalise American industry, but he did not claim it would swiftly reduce inflation, nor did he once revive his 1976 pledge to balance the budget.

Mr Reagan gave a warning to the President to keep his word with this. He said: "This idea that inflation can be cured by a cut in oil prices is wrong. The rate of inflation this year was around 18 per cent, but we dropped it down to about 13 per cent and in the most recent quarter we have dropped it down to 7 per cent."

Mr Reagan was in no mind to allow the President to get away with this. He said: "This idea that inflation can be cured by a cut in oil prices is wrong. The rate of inflation this year was around 18 per cent, but we dropped it down to about 13 per cent and in the most recent quarter we have

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Prudence Glynn

## Taking a timeless lesson from crafty Michelangelo

In my left hand a letter from the Minister for the Arts observing that my suit as a member of the Crafts Council is now at an end. In my right, a sheaf of notes and catalogues from recent craft shows. Propelled in front of me, The Times obituary of Sir Gordon Russell.

In my left hand, the saving of a 12p stamp. In my right hand further evidence for disillusion. In front of me a fine memorial to one of the few men who, living, could have revived my flagging spirits as I survey the manner in which society at large and the state (yours and my money) in particular approaches what are designated the "crafts".

It is interesting that my Latin dictionary makes no immediate distinction between art and craft. Under "craft" you'll find that the first word suggested is *ars*, a feminine noun, but Messrs Langenscheidt waste not a line before moving to a neuter preposition, *artificium*. Now that word has a familiar and pejorative ring about it, does it not? Somebody once remarked that taste was the feminine of genius, which gives all those sexist bodies who are trying to prove that Galileo, Wagner and Frederick the Great could have been, or possibly were, women, a lot of pain. But fancy, once neutered, in your life's work by a dictionary.

"Well," you see, "about to write to the Minister" and say to him that of all the bodies upon which I have sat, literally or figuratively, the Crafts Council has been the most frustrating the most bizarre and the least relevant; indeed it was only the chance to sit under the chairmanship of Robert Gordon and next to Dr String things are done alphabetically on this council, you know. There is no picking out of chums to bring the whole thing to a halt or to exchange billets doux. I love you, Lady W, wrote one dashing committee member, but he was not on the Crafts Council.

It was about to write to the Minister for the Arts and tell him all over again that I think it a scandal that we should have a Minister for the Arts and not for design since arts are the product of productivity, by which I mean that it is productivity and wealth which brings the wherewithal to patronise the arts. And productivity and wealth are in my mind linked inexorably to design, which makes the product irreducible.

To be frank, I am greatly against state patronage because I disapprove of second-hand taste. There are only three criteria for buying anything, be it tea-bag or Rembrandt and those are that you need it for survival, you desire it to extreme, and you can afford it. These three often interlinked form the only basis for real patronage, which does not denigrate the artist or craftsman.

If state patronage has done anything dreadful, and it has, it is to alienated the user from the maker. An awesome reverence now surrounds the properly educated designer, vis-à-vis his potential client. Oh for the days when one just rang up M. Fragonard and said: "Look, the wife's got 40 people in for dinner next week and we're a bit short on the *fauteuils* for the after-dinner chat, you know, so get round here and paint a few sofa backs, will you?"

To which the answer was yet, probably. Ceilings did take longer. But the most important thing is that whatever it was, whatever the extra dimension of style or taste of skill imparted, the thing actually served a purpose and it actually worked. Too much of sponsored craft today seems to me to be à la recherche du temps perdu and well perdu, too. Too many purchasers would be too nervous to say I hate it, take it back and alter it.

Yet could communications be cleared

the need for council subsidy on paint

the point is that there is no longer any

right

left

up

down

in

out

in

up

down

## ENTERTAINMENTS

Should seats at cut price be...  
Simpler, less effort performance?What's happening now price? See entry  
London Metropolitan Area.

## THEATRES

NATIONAL THEATRE 5 CC 2200 20000	
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TONIGHT 7.30, SAT 8.30, SUNDAY 2.30	
2000 COINS ALREADY BURNING. TUES 21.30, WED 2.30, THU 7.30, FRI 8.30, SAT 2.30, SUNDAY 7.30	
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Ronald Butt

# Playing with the people's money

What with the state of the nation's finances, the pretensions (in both senses of the word) of some of those through whom public money is channeled to what are called (usually with an emotional capital A) the Arts, and the evident confusion in the minds of the defenders of artistic freedom who have been rallying to the National Theatre's defense against attacks on the play *The Romans in Britain*, it is clear that the House of Commons Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts is starting work on its inquiry into the financing of the arts in Britain not a moment too soon.

The most instructive aspect of the argument over the play, which has been condemned as both disgusting and theatrically hollow by the overwhelming number of theatre critics, has been the bizarre arguments of the defenders. First, standing firm and insisting on its head, they accuse those who have criticized its production by the National Theatre as philistines. Never mind that the term normally connotes the brutal, the destructive and the ugly; it is none the less a good weapon with which to bludgeon those who have condemned the National Theatre for effacing its audience with calculated brutality and indecency.

In other words, if Sir Peter Hall stages a play, and anyone so ordinary as Sir Horace Cutler (what does he know about art?) he ought to know his place, which is to pay Londoners' money to people who understand these things! It says it's a disgrace, how can we possibly condemn the National Theatre for subjecting the public to a rip-off? How coarse can we get to think such things: how can we still hope to be regarded as liberal cultivated people if we think that Sir Horace might be right and Sir Peter wrong?

Secondly, we have the further intellectual contributions introduced into the argument by Sir Harold Hobson, who in his capacity as a former theatre critic informs another correspondent of *The Times*, Mr Edward Shackleton, who thought he could take the play as unfit for public presentation on the basis of the critics' description, that he can do no such thing. Mr Shackleton (Sir Harold asserts) is no more entitled to form this view

If the world were in ruins men would again begin to express themselves in art. They would not wait for subsidies...

of the play without seeing it than Sir Harold would be in commenting on Mr. Shackleton's personal appearance without seeing him. This is a curious argument which raises my mind a question about what Sir Harold thought the function of the critics' craft was, during the long years in which he practised it, if it was not to give a clear indication to the reader about the nature of a play—on which, in this case, the critics have been almost all united.

Of course, we don't have to take any individual critic's word for the artistic merit of a play; there can never be finality about this. But what we can say is that if there is general agreement in the sort of criticism that almost all the critics agree there is in this play, then it is probably not fit for public presentation at all—and is certainly not entitled to public money. If anyone wishes to witness in Mr John Elsom's review in last week's *Listener* (national newspapers) to be more circumstantial in their breakfast-table descriptions).

I do not think, therefore, that the worse a play is the more incumbent it is on all of us to push up box office receipts by going to see for ourselves that it is as bad as the critics say. In this case, correlating our sources, we may accept the description of this play by Mr James Fenton in the *Sunday Times*: "A nauseating load of rubbish from beginning to end."

Mrs Whitehouse, it seems, wants to prosecute as the Director of Public Prosecutions has decided not to. That seems to me to be beside the point since if the DPP will not prosecute it is because he knows that under the

present law almost no prosecution can succeed. The only answer to that is to change the law—which is another subject. The immediate question that arises from this case is why public money should be used to pay for something so culturally debasing as this.

At the heart of the argument is the curious assumption that withdrawing public money from theatres is censorship. Now it is one thing to say that a play may not be performed at all, or a book not be published. That is a kind of censorship. It is quite another and sillier argument to say that it is censorship if public money is withheld when a play or book could not possibly be produced or published without it.

Earlier this year, in the chagrin of some musical critics, a survey of major London concert halls produced the shocking news that Beethoven was the most widely played composer, followed by Mozart, Haydn, Brahms, etc. The general manager of the Philharmonia was quoted as saying: "Because of the incredible conservatism of the British public, and the under-subsidized financial situation of British orchestras, Beethoven will always be number one. I find it very sad that we cannot afford to be more adventurous."

In other words, subsidy exists largely to enable works to be performed that the public does not want to see or hear. And why do they not want to hear it? If it were just that the public was always behind the times, we could not possibly explain Beethoven's popularity in its own day.

When he died, schools closed, thousands of ordinary people assembled along with the musicians and artists of Vienna, and a vast concourse followed the coffin to the cemetery. Will they do that for today's subsidized

event gurus? The truth is that most great artists have been acknowledged as such in their own day. Bach was a going concern; Wagner had a狂热的 fame on the stage; Shakespeare operated in the commercial theatre; most of the greatest novelists earned a living, so did the greatest painters.

Often the greatest artists, now more than Beethoven, relied on patronage of individuals who had recognized and been moved by greatness, not the impersonal patronage of a committee taking a chance with other people's money in search for an appropriate quota of the modern, irrespective of its true value.

The Commons Select Committee has quite a job. In a high-cost age, some arts need some subsidy. It is not easy to finance grand opera (though it could be put on less wastefully than it often is, and with more attention to music, and less to gimmicks). But a system of subsidy could be applied to the great-performing arts so that it was related not to the seats empty, but to the seats filled—which would be a big inducement to give people what they want.

As for the creative arts, it would be better to leave them either to private (including business) sponsorship, or to adopt a system like that in the Republic of Ireland where there are tax reliefs for those who earn from their trade. The prerequisites again is that somebody gives witness to the quality, days of the political bosses in American political conventions before primaries were adopted.

The NEC's final proposals are highly likely to take the form of an electoral college, made up of the Parliamentary Labour Party, the trade unions and other affiliated bodies, and the constituency Labour Parties. This draft will be circulated probably early next month, well ahead of anyone else's proposals. Indeed, everybody else will have to wait until the agenda for the special constitutional conference in January is sent out in mid-November, which gives the NEC a lead start.

You are worried about the experimental? There is no need. The intrinsic artistic drive and capacity of mankind is not to be doubted. If the world were in ruins, men would again begin to express themselves in works of art.

They would not wait for subsidies. And their first urge would be to communicate their art to their fellow men; to enoble, not to debase; to inspire, not to alienate. There is quite a gap between the last quartets of Beethoven and plays that bludgeon their audiences with nauseating rubbish, and I do not see what subsidy is doing trying to bridge it. When another Beethoven, another Shakespeare, another Rembrandt comes along we shall recognize him. Not to mention another Jane Austen.

Bernard Levin

## Judgment day for a judge

Yesterday, I wrote about Poland in general. Today, I want to write about Poland in particular. Mr Leo Labedz's admirable *Review*, recently published a massive double issue under the title *Poland from Inside*; almost 500 pages of documented studies of the condition of Poland and its Resistance virtually all of it written in the country, either in serviceable publication there. (Most of the articles are signed; the courage of Poles is not to be measured by ordinary standards.) The picture the collection paints of life in Poland is extraordinarily full and detailed; there are articles or documents on censorship, the economy, alcoholism [the occupational disease of totalitarian societies], the work of the Resistance, political trials and other repressive measures, cultural activities, satire, history, books—all this and more is contained in this immensely valuable compendium. And there is even room for the latest Polish jokes, of which most is the simplest and most bitter:

When a Polish cosmonaut was rocketed into orbit with a Soviet spaceman one Pole asked another: "What did the flight prove?" "That a Pole can get loose from the earth, but not from the Soviet Union." Now obviously a Polish judge in a political matter does not act as a judge as the word is

understood elsewhere. In a criminal action, against dissidents, say, he will have been instructed by the appropriate government department which prisoners are to be found guilty, and what sentences are to be imposed on them; in other proceedings, he will have been told what his judgment is to be. Thus it was in this case with Judge Koscielniak. He ordered the registration of Solidarity, which was granted by prolonging the hearing. He then hurriedly added three amendments, not in the registration document agreed by Solidarity's leaders and the Kazimierz government; one had the effect of deleting the provision giving Polish workers the right to strike, the other that of recognizing the Communist Party's permanent right to rule. Having read out these fraudulent and treacherous alterations, on the part of the government, in what had been agreed, the judge then left the court.

Here I come up against the dilemma that inevitably faces every western commentator on the affairs of the Soviet Union and her empire, or indeed on those of any totalitarian regime. How far is it open to us to criticize those who live under tyranny for not opposing it? Of course, only a hero may demand that another man should be a hero; I am no hero, therefore I may not do so. A Pole can be a Pole, a Sukharow, can call to account those who have failed to behave similarly; I cannot. But that is not an end of the matter.

Judge Koscielniak may plead that in betraying his office he acted out of fear. If he had insisted on behaving as a judge, rather than as the corrupt instrument of tyranny, he

would certainly have lost his job, quite possibly suffered a much worse fate; if he has a family, he would have had to calculate that they would suffer, too. Would I have been brave enough to resist such pressure? No. Then I have no right to condemn Judge Koscielniak.

But all around him, in Poland, are men and women—their leaders were in the courtroom facing him, when he betrayed them—who have every right to condemn him, and do. And it is to them he will have to answer, not to me. What answer will he give?

He cannot give them the answer he could give me: "Who are you to tell me I should have been braver?" for they have been braver. He can say: "I was only obeying orders," which was what many defendants said at Nuremberg; in the mouths of some of them (Keitel, for instance) it was even true, or partly so. But if it did not stop them being hanged, it will not stop Judge Koscielniak from being hanged, either, if that is the fate to which he is sentenced by real judges in a free Poland.

All tyrants behave as though they think they are going to live for ever. And this delusion is catching; their creatures rarely stop to think about the possible future consequences of the crimes they are committing. Obviously, there is a Faderer, who summons up sufficient self-respect to shoot himself, but they are rare indeed. And from the way all the instruments of Soviet imperialist oppression behave, it is clear that they have convinced themselves that none of their victims can write, read or remember. Thus it is with Judge Koscielniak in Warsaw; he con-

\* Published at 133 Oxford Street, London, W1, tel: 734 592. Subscription office at OUP, Press Road, London, NW10, tel: 450 8080.

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## Algerian Earthquake disaster

- 250,000 homeless or injured.
  - Much of city destroyed, including hospitals.
  - Thousands trapped by fallen buildings.
  - 20,000 feared dead.
- (According to latest reports.)

The city of El Asnam and its surrounding district have been devastated by the catastrophe.

In the name of humanity we must all do what we can for the survivors—the injured and the old and frail are in especially great need.

## Essential supplies desperately needed

food, medical aid, temporary shelter, blankets. Hours count. Help now is worth much more than help that comes too late. Help the Aged have already made £40,000 of aid available. Very much more is needed. The most effective way to help is send a donation to:

Algerian Earthquake Appeal, The Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room TES, FREEPOST 30, LONDON W1E 7JZ (No stamp needed).

## Not-so-elitists join the quango queue

Job vacancies, even unpaid ones, attract floods of applications in these times of rampant unemployment. Paul Channon, Minister of State at the Civil Service Department, has been able to add the names of 110 citizens of quality to his "list of the great and good" from which seats on royal commissions, committees of inquiry and associated quangos are filled.

The new intake is the result of Channon's unusual move of inviting applications instead of relying on the traditional discreet methods of trawling for suitable names by a low-key process of inquiry and name-dropping.

It was in August that Channon let it be known during a little-noticed exchange in the Commons that he would like to broaden the list and make it less elitist. The response has been excellent; many good citizens who would normally escape the usual recruiting net have been far from backward in putting themselves forward.

A certain amount of suspicion has surrounded the list since Lord Rothschild, former director of the Central Policy Review Staff, remarked in 1976: "All of its members are aged 53. Five in the South-east, have the right accent and belong to the Reform Club." But a recent analysis of the list by Channon's department showed that of the central pool of

3,250 names, five per cent were under 40, 18 per cent were women and 20 per cent lived outside the South-east.

An additional pool of 480 names is held in the regions; full appointments below national level.

The chances of the 110 new recruits actually finding a post are not improving: like most other sectors of British industry, quangoing is in decline. The Thatcher axe demolished 246 quangos earlier this year, but more than 1,800 still exist.

According to the Civil Service Department, the new batch, most of whom put their own names forward, are of high quality and come from a wide variety of social backgrounds. High quality, certainly, but still perhaps a touch elitist; the only way they could have known about Channon's appeal was by reading the only newspaper to carry the report: this one.

A rare mayor

The spirit of ecumenism has permeated the fiercely traditional citadel of the City of London with the election of the first Roman Catholic Lord Mayor since Sir Stephen Killik held the honoured post in 1945. The new man, Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe, is thought to be the only third Catholic since the Reformation to become London's first citizen.

But Sir Ronald is no stranger to the unusual. Both he and his wife are members of a Lloyds syndicate. His great-great-grandfather supplied the steel for Brunel's Great Western Railway, and on the proceeds

of what you've got to do, baby, is to write in some Mary Whitehouse interest...

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The spirit of ecumenism has permeated the fiercely traditional citadel of the City of London with the election of the first Roman Catholic Lord Mayor since Sir Stephen Killik held the honoured post in 1945. The new man, Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe, is thought to be the only third Catholic since the Reformation to become London's first citizen.

But Sir Ronald is no stranger to the unusual. Both he and his wife are members of a Lloyds syndicate. His great-great-grandfather supplied the steel for Brunel's Great Western Railway, and on the proceeds

Shirley Williams analyses the arguments

about Labour's future leaders

## Why the left's plan will not work

the country. The struggle has always been like that, becomes socialist parties include those who want to reform society, while recognising that the institutions supposed to represent democracy—those who went to overturn the existing system and to establish new in its place—have been won over by the forces of reaction.

This conflict is usually characterised as the conflict between left and right. Yet this description will not do. There can be advocates of very radical policies among the potential revolutionaries, their revolution tempered only by the constraints of getting the policy accepted and making it operate.

There can be supporters whose main purpose is against change, especially change that adversely affects their interests. The real conflict lies between those who want policies that can overturn the existing system and those who believe that the system must be broken here.

None who has ever attended a Labour Party conference can be under any illusion that it is hardly the atmosphere for calm and thoughtful judgment on the respective merits of candidates for the leadership. Indeed, the last party conference demonstrated to millions of television viewers just how crude the pressures were adopted.

The NEC's final proposals are highly likely to take the form of an electoral college, made up of the Parliamentary Labour Party, the trade unions and other affiliated bodies, and the constituency Labour Parties. This draft will be circulated probably early next month, well ahead of anyone else's proposals. Indeed, everybody else will have to wait until the agenda for the special constitutional conference in January is sent out in mid-November, which gives the NEC a lead start.

As for the creative arts, it would be better to leave them either to private (including business) sponsorship, or to adopt a system like that in the Republic of Ireland where there are tax reliefs for those who earn from their trade.

To many people not involved in the day-to-day business of politics, the increasingly arcane arguments about the election of Labour's future leaders seem irrelevant to the serious problems facing Britain. Yet the argument embodies profound differences in position, philosophy and touches on the crucial relationship between party and representative institutions.

Following the agreement in principle at the Blackpool conference on a change proposed by the far-left in the way the leader is elected, the majority of Labour's members and union delegates will be submitted to a special constitutional conference in January.

At the conference, constituency parties will be asked to submit their delegations, and arrangements reminiscent of the political bosses in American political conventions before primaries were adopted.

No one who has ever attended a Labour Party conference can be under any illusion that it is hardly the atmosphere for calm and thoughtful judgment on the respective merits of candidates for the leadership. Indeed, the last party conference demonstrated to millions of television viewers just how crude the pressures were adopted.

The social democrats believe it would be hard to find a better system for electing the Labour Party's parliamentary leader than the one we have—an election by individual MPs, in secret.

There is no reason, however, why the parliamentary leader should not be chosen by the party chairman, who is also a potential prime minister, and hence (whatever they may say), the pluralist political system which emanates from it. The two cannot be divorced. So the revolutionaries would ultimately be bound to destroy pluralist democracy.

The revolutionaries want to break the pluralist or mixed economic system and, hence (whatever they may say), the pluralist political system which emanates from it. The two cannot be divorced. So the revolutionaries would ultimately be bound to destroy pluralist democracy.

To describe an electoral college on these lines as being more democratic than a secret ballot by individual MPs who are members of the PLP and elected by millions of Labour voters is a travesty of language. Let us look at each section separately. An MP who did not attend the party conference would be disbarred from voting on the same basis as black votes are cast at the annual conference. Even MPs would be able to vote only if they are present as ex officio delegates to the conference.



## Economic picture is uninspiring

"It's very hard to be popular when handling economic affairs," Señor Fernando Abril Martorell confessed a few months before he was dropped from his post as Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs. His stint in the Cabinet ended for political reasons when his old friend, the Prime Minister, Señor Adolfo Suárez, found it convenient to surround himself with new faces last September.

Señor Abril Martorell had been criticized for his reluctance to intervene to any great extent in the economy, but his comment was nevertheless a truism. No matter how hard his successor, Señor Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, tries, he will soon discover the extent of political erosion which the minister in charge of economic affairs must suffer at a time when things are not going well and cannot be expected to go much better in the near future.

Spain's gross domestic product increased by less than 1 per cent in 1979 in real terms, according to the National Statistical Institute, while real private consumption rose by slightly more than 1 per cent. Gross capital formation continued to decrease in real terms and exports went up by 11 per cent in real terms.

Other economic indicators offer a similarly uninspiring picture. Spain remains in the trough of a recession, one which Señor Abril Martorell dared to predict will last for eight years, more with investment falling and unemployment growing.

It is not all Spain's fault, nor the fault alone of labour, management, capital or Government. The situation is the result of many factors, the most important of which is no doubt the oil crisis. Like other countries of the West (some of the East as well), Spain finds the wheels of industry slowing down, with particularly disturbing effects in major industrial sectors, such as steel and shipbuilding, with little prospect of significant change in the future.

A modernization plan is also about to be announced for one of Spain's longest established manufacturing industries, textile weaving. Trade union representatives have been studying a proposal for such a plan, and are expected to forward their recommendations to the administration.

The cutback is a reflection of the contraction of the steel market in the European Community and in the world. The EEC scheme was revealed only six weeks after the Government approved an emergency plan to keep Spain's steel mills in business. That plan was designed to help the country's three biggest integral steel mills to reorganize their operations to survive the crisis. They are Enidesa, Altos Hornos de Vizcaya and Altos Hornos del Mediterráneo.

With an outlay of 80,000m pesetas (£45m), the Government hopes to put the three firms on a sounder financial basis by renegotiating and refinancing debts, to reduce production costs and to improve the quality of the products for greater competitiveness.

Spanish steelmakers are in trouble because their domestic market has been shrinking at the same time that their export market was growing more problematically.

In 1974 Spain consumed 334 kilos of steel per inhabitant; by 1979 the figure was down to 213 kilos, the level at which it was in 1968.

Efforts to compensate for the drop in domestic sales resulted in Spain exporting 16 per cent of its steel production last year, compared with 10 per cent in 1974. The problem is not just money, not just the huge investment in plant facilities: it is very much a human problem too.

The three plants employ 43,000 workers.

A complementary Government-sponsored plan to modernize the Spanish national railway system (Renfe) over the next 12 years calls for a total investment of 1,230,000m pesetas, of which 391,000m pesetas will be spent on new locomotives and coaches. This should give a boost to the steel industry.

Officials hope that the sizable investment will tend to major industrial sectors, reduce Renfe's annual operating loss, which last year amounted to 4,646,000m pesetas.

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Harry Debelius



Trade union posters cover a fence around a construction project in Madrid. Labour disputes have decreased alongside growth in unemployment.

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## Stocks pile up while orders drop

Spain's economy is "still in line" in that the number of foreign orders has "doubled", according to Señor Abril Martorell, Minister of Construction. The figures are "slightly unchanged" for the past 14 months, he said. The research department of the Bank of Spain, the Banco Hispano Americano, again, after a slight pick-up, is downward, so the satisfaction of hard-pressed export banks or other economists, is increasing. The Bank of Spain, which is responsible for the economy, is facing difficulties in such major sectors as agriculture and industry.

Order books in industry are getting thinner as foreign sales grow. According to surveys by the Ministry of Industry, stocks actually were at a higher level at the end of the first half of this year than at any time since 1978, and the graphs were still going upward in relation to unsold stocks and down in relation to production.

Not all of the news is gloomy, however. Exports, for instance, grew more than 35 per cent in the first four months of the year. The boom in car imports was partly the result of stepped-up efforts to exploit foreign markets, so as to compensate for steadily declining domestic car sales.

Last June, domestic sales of new vehicles were down by 20 per cent compared with the figure for June 1979. The drop of the home front amounted to nearly 18 per cent, or about 50,000 units, for the first six months of this year, compared with the same period in 1979. At the same time, production rose by nearly 13 per cent, mostly as a result of long-range planning and fewer labour problems.

Car manufacturers had seen a lump coming, but was already noticeable last year, and realized that the only way to take up the slack was to concentrate on exports. As a result, while domestic sales fell, exports rose by 32 per cent for the first six months of 1980, and for the first nine months of 1980, were sold abroad vehicles "more at home" (27/7/81).

The only drawback was that the sharp surge in exports focused the attention of other European car makers on the competition from Spain, especially in view of the prospect of joint Spanish-Japanese ventures and Spain's noted desire to enter the European Economic Community. There were protests about unfair competition from Spain, which still maintains trade barriers that severely

hamper the Spanish car industry. The Prime Minister said, is the most serious economic problem, and priority will be given to solving it, while trying to avoid some economists feel it might be even lower than 15 per cent in 1979 and are a shorter period than three years.

Gross wages were up 14 per cent in 1979 and are still rising. They were more than 15 per cent higher in May than in the same selective public sector in gold and currency reserves creation of 1980, and remain close to \$12,000m, furnishing of incentives to encourage more private investment, particularly in principal world current nuclear power centres.

Since the beginning of January, the peseta has lost housing and energy prices, measured against other currencies, losing ground, according to

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THE TIMES THURSDAY OCTOBER 30 1980

III

SPAIN

## The church and the state: an ambiguous relationship

Throughout Spain's turbulent and dramatic history, the relationship between the Roman Catholic Church and the state has always been vital, sometimes 'beneficial', more often disastrous.

This umbilical cord which ties church to state is difficult to sever, though both establishments have sometimes expressed their eagerness, indeed anxiety, to do so, and Spain's new democratic constitution makes no mention of Roman Catholicism as the state religion.

The Roman Catholic religion, its feasts and fasts, its customs, traditions and ceremonies, are essential parts of the life of the peoples of the Iberian Peninsula. Cynical communists, trade unionists and anarchist atheists do not find it odd when they join their wives and families in some Catholic homage to the Virgin, while there are some left-wing workers priests who are more accustomed to give the clenched fist salute than the sign of the cross.

*Los Reyes Católicos*, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, uniting their kingdoms of Castile and Aragon, began the very peculiar close relationship between the Catholic Church and the Spanish state. By their military victories, they ended seven centuries of cultural and highly civilized Moorish occupation of the Iberian Peninsula.

It was the beginning of the era when Spain became the world's greatest power, sacked by a vast South and coastal American colonial empire. Probably the reason for the remarkable sudden decline and fall of the Spanish empire can be found in the church-state relationship. At the time when Protestant reformers were challenging the infallibility of the Pope and Vatican dogma, Spain was the most inflexible defender of the old Catholic orthodoxy.

Spain's support for the Holy Office, the Inquisition and its grim methods of dealing with heretics, led to a decline while more nominal Protestant countries



A mother and her children light candles in a Madrid church.

Now consider the position of the church in 1931, at the time of the foundation of the Second Republic, when King Alfonso XIII abandoned his country without officially abdicating and went into voluntary exile "in order to avoid bloodshed". It was a time of strong anti-clerical feeling in Spain.

The socialist, anarchist and communist workers in the industrial cities, the mining centres of Asturias, and in many country districts looked on the church and its priests as a privileged class. Bishops lived in palaces and spoke only to rich landowners and aristocrats. Wealthy parish priests were authoritarian and seemed to be the spiritual branch of the hated paramilitary Guardia Civil.

Not surprisingly, after the outbreak of the military rebellion on July 18, 1936, at the start of the Civil War which brought General Franco to power, there was a popular uprising against the church. Churches, convents and monasteries were burnt and priests and nuns were killed. Many senseless and tragic atrocities were committed by angry workers and peasants, although not nearly as many, of course, as the bitter revenge exacted by Franco, who used and exaggerated these incidents for the propaganda campaign that he was fighting with Moroccan mercenaries, Mussolini's conscripts and Hitler's military and Luftwaffe elite, "a holy crusade against red atheist communism".

After he had defeated the democratically-elected Republicans in 1939, one of the Caudillo's main aims was to re-establish a special relationship, a concordat, with Rome.

The state would provide lavish funds for the church. Spain, as Franco put it, had just fought and won its "crusade" against communism. He respectfully requested only the right to submit the names of three candidates for any vacant episcopal see, and also the right to veto the appointment of any bishops whose "radical" ideas might be embarrassing to his government.

Franco was shrewd, but more than that he was lucky. The sudden freezing of the

During the Franco era,

Franco, like so many fascists, was strongly puritanical in a hypocritical manner regarding sex. So, since the extreme actions of the young ETA gunmen were still prepared to shelter them from the police. Those who did so included local priests; surprisingly, when the police arrested the priests on charges of aiding terrorists, the priests obtained the support of their bishops.

So a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the United States and Franco's Spain was signed, the United States providing a large amount of badly needed money. Then followed the tourist boom.

Millions of foreign tourists began to fly to the "Costas", which were rapidly deformed by ugly multi-storey eggbox hotels, with the sanitation gushing out unprocessed into the Mediterranean. For the second time in its history Spain became prosperous, its roads jammed with cars and with probably the worst television programmes in the world.

Only one pillar of Franco's regime began to crack, and that was the church. An increasing number of priests began to ask awkward questions about such taboo matters as human rights, political repression, censorship, police methods and the torture of political prisoners.

It started in the Basque country, where the Basques' ancient demand for a limited degree of home rule had been ruthlessly outlawed by Franco's paramilitary police forces. This brutal repression was the origin of ETA, an organization which, despite its Marxist ideology, is comparable to the IRA.

After 40 years of fascist repression under Franco the people have demanded complete freedom. No censorship, for example, of books, plays, films or magazines. This has been accepted.

Jane Walker

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## Journalists are still fair game for the courts

In June, the editor-in-chief of the independent daily *El País* was sent by the World Press Institute in New York as newspaper editor of the year. His name was well known in Spain, particularly among judges, Juan Luis Cebrián.

Señor Cebrián was in visionary liberty at the awaiting trial on charges based on articles published by his paper. Since the death of Franco, he had already been summoned before judges and judges had sent him 60 times. Only months earlier he had been convicted of conspiracy to overthrow the royal family as a result of a headlong race on the streets of Madrid. He was sentenced to three months imprisonment (six days) and a fine of £33.

He was not alone, and he is not the only. Five years after the death of Franco, journalists still seem to be game for the courts. Civil and military accusations are still occasionally made, and accusations of journalists carry a prohibition on the exercise of the press for a specified length of time. One woman, convicted of a pornographic offence, was banned from holding a political post for the next 22 years.

It is unconstitutional says all Spaniards that a law of free expression but, constitution is not yet effective in this regard. There are still old on the bench and olders in the barracks. María Pilar Miro, film director, was recently tried by a civil court on charges of insulting the army establishment after the Spanish Civil War. She is still in prison.

The Crime of Cuenca, a well-documented incident in which members of the paramilitary Guardia police beat a man to death, was recently decided that the man could be distributed, as defined by Eresco, television is the main source of news and remains in the hands of military authorities. Journalists and their families are awaiting trial in they still have not worked with their work, our formula to free the

reporters in ministerial press offices and public relations men, women and labour leaders and former Jesuit priest, Señor Francisco García-Salve, was sentenced last June to six years on a charge of insult to the chief of state. The alleged insult consisted of criticism of a royal pardon given to a signed commentary published by the Madrid daily *El Imparcial*.

Señor García-Salve was used to such treatment: he was jailed 12 times under the dictatorships.

Spaniards have reason to hope that all of this will change. The justices of the Constitutional Court were finally appointed late last summer, which means that in future there will be someone to appeal to when the ordinary tribunals are in apparent contradiction with the post-Franco constitution. But only time will tell.

Last May the International Press Institute condemned the setbacks to freedom of expression in

Spain. Soon afterwards, the quality of radio

Spain's journalists, most of whom grew up under

Franco, may not all share

the ideology of that regime,

but most of them seem to

have inherited its urge to

institutionalize everything.

They share too a mentality

which looks on the officially

approved press card as a

kind of job guarantee,

the possession of which is

farther more important than

that of mere vocation or

talent.

The State still owns

dozens of newspapers, most

of them small provincial

dailies, many of which

would not be able to survive

without subsidy. Generally

they show little sign of

reinvention in the post-

Franco period. Representa-

tives of privately-owned

publishing companies point

out with some bitterness

that the state-owned press is

not only a potential tool for

news management, it is un-

derable that the state press got

7% per cent of the gross

newspapers (about £33m) des-

pite the fact that the state-owned papers represent considerably less

than one third of the

country's total newspaper

circulation.

Another matter which

could profoundly affect

journalism is a proposal for

a new press law which

the world limit access to the

profession, to graduates of

information sciences (as

the journalism school is

known), every year for

more than the number of

them are practising some

other trade or profession,

but are considered jour-

nalists because they are in

possession of the degree

and/or the carnet issued by

competent authority.

A third reason for the

widespread support for the

proposal is that not ev-

eryone on the staff of the

press associations is a jour-

nalist. A great many of

them are practising some

other trade or profession,

but are considered jour-

nalists because they are in

possession of the degree

and/or the carnet issued by

competent authority.

A fourth reason is that

there are thousands of

young men and women gra-

duating from the faculties

of information sciences (as

the journalism school is

known) every year for

more than the number of

them are practising some

other trade or profession,

but are considered jour-

nalists because they are in

possession of the degree

and/or the carnet issued by

competent authority.

The fifth reason is that

the opinion of many advo-

cates of the proposed press

law is that the framers of

the proposal think it will

keep communists from gain-

ing power, the power of the court to

register as a prerequisite for

newspapers to be officially

registered, to recognize

</div

## For the traveller

## How to get there

Spain's principal airports are in Madrid (about eight miles from the city centre), Barcelona (seven miles) and Málaga (five miles). Direct flights from London to Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Málaga are operated daily by British Airways, Iberia and several other international airlines. London is also connected by regular services to Alicante, Almería, Gerona, Santiago and Valencia. Manchester and Glasgow offer services in the summer.

Regular cargo shipping facilities are available to Spain from London and Liverpool, and British Ferries operates a regular ferry service to Plymouth and Southampton.

By rail, Spain is linked with London's Victoria Station via Paris. It is possible to take either the London-Algeciras and Las

Palma de Mallorca, about nine miles from the capital, is the international airport for the Balearic Islands, Iberia, British Airways and other European airlines offer regular services. International airports on the Canary Islands are at Las Palmas and Santa Cruz de Tenerife. There are several direct flights each week from London and Liverpool, and British Ferries operates a regular ferry service to Plymouth and Southampton.

Regular steamer and hydrofoil services operate from Barcelona, Valencia and Algeciras to Palma and Ibiza, and a weekly ferry service is available between Barcelona and Algeciras and Las Palmas.

## Travel documents needed

Visas are not required by holders of British passports for visits to the country for fewer than 90 days, but a special visa is needed for longer periods. Once in Spain, people with special visas who want to work in the country must apply simultaneously for a residence permit and a work permit to the civil governor of the province in which he wishes to live; such permits are extremely difficult to obtain, and those who work without them are liable to immediate expulsion.

Since regulations are liable to change at short notice, all those planning to visit the country are urged to check the current situation with Spanish officials in London.

## Local customs : advice to visitors

Lunch is usually taken at about 2.30 pm in Spain, and dinner at 9.30 pm. Spaniards generally do most business entertaining outside their homes, and do not expect casual guests to return their hospitality.

Two surnames are generally used by Spaniards, the second being their mother's. But verbally or in correspondence, it is normal to use only the first of the surnames. The term Don is widely used as a gesture of respect, and is sometimes seen abbreviated in writing.

While Spain follows the International Highway Code, British motorists should remember that three-point turns or reversing into side streets is forbidden in town; when driving through built-up areas at night, only side lights are permitted; priority is given to traffic coming from the right; and the wearing of seat belts by travellers occupying the front seats of Spanish registered vehicles is compulsory.

All main cities have large numbers of hotels, but they tend to be heavily booked and it is advisable to make reservations well in advance.

The Spanish National Tourist Office in London (57-58 St James's Street, SW1 A1LD; telephone 01-499 0901) provides lists of accommodation, ranging from one-star hostels to five-star hotels, some falling into a "grand de luxe" category.

Service charges are added to all hotel and restaurant bills, but small tips are normally expected in addition.

It is normal to give hotel porters about 25 pesetas,

and to leave the small change from the bill for hotel and restaurant staff.

Taxi drivers look for 10 per cent of the bill; airport porters for 10 to 25 pesetas per item of luggage; and hairdressers 10 per cent.

Items for personal use, like a portable typewriter, cameras, pocket recorders and the like, can be taken through customs free of duty on arrival. Items bought in Spain for a total value of up to 25,000 pesetas can be taken out without an export licence, unless they are on the prohibited list, which includes certain works of art.

**What to wear**

In most parts of Spain during the summer, lightweight clothing and sunglasses are essential. In the winter, heavier clothing is needed in Madrid and other towns and cities in the interior but clothing similar to that worn in London should suffice.

## Hotels (see map)

1. Eurobuilding—Padre Damián, 23 Telephone Telex 4577800 22548
2. Luz Palacio—P. de la Castellana, 67 4325100 27207
3. Metró Madrid—Princesa, 27 2418200 22537
4. Miguel Ángel—Miguel Ángel, 31 4428199 44235
5. Mindanao—S. Francisco de Sales, 15 4495500 22631
6. Palace—Pl. de las Cortes, 7 2211100 22272
7. Princess Plaza—Princesa, 40 2423000 44378
8. Ritz—P. del Prado, 5 2212857 43986
9. Villa Magna—P. de la Castellana, 22 2614900 22914
10. Wellington—Velázquez, 8 2754000 22700
- Alameda—Ctra. Ajalvir, Km. 12 2055040 43809
- Barajas—Aeropuerto 2054296 22255
- Monte Real—Arroyo Fresno, 17 2162140 22089

The Ritz and the Villa Magna are described as five-star hotels in the special luxury class; the remainder are classified as five-star hotels.

## Sport, leisure and entertainment

Madrid, Spain, GMT plus one hour from September 28 to a date in early spring yet to be fixed, then GMT plus two hours. The Canary Islands: GMT from September 28 to a date in early spring yet to be fixed, then GMT plus one hour.

## Language

While many Spanish businessmen have a knowledge of English, an ability by the visitor to speak Spanish is of great advantage. Every effort should be made to use Spanish in all correspondence and literature. Lists of interpreters and translators are available from British commercial offices in Spain.

## Currency

The Spanish peseta (peso) consists of 100 céntimos. Notes in circulation are in denominations of 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 pesetas, while coins come in units of 50 céntimos and 1, 5, 25, 50 and 100 pesetas. The £ is worth 178 pesetas.

## Embassies

The Spanish Embassy in London, 24 Belgrave Square, SW1. Telephone 01-235 5555; telex 261333 or 21110.

Ambassador: the Marqués de Perinat.

Minister Counsellor: Señor P. Ortiz-Armengol.

First Secretary: Señor J. Barandica.

The British Embassy in Madrid, Calle de Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid 4. Telephone 4190200; telex 27655.

Ambassador: Mr. R. E. Parsons.

Minister: Mr. Humphrey Maud.

Counsellor (Commercial): Mr. A. White.

Second Secretary (Economics): Mr. A. Bird.

## Climate

Central regions of mainland Spain can be very cold from December to March, although in Madrid conditions are not very different from those in London during the first quarter of the year.

The north is mainly temperate, while the central and southern regions enjoy hot and dry summers.

Madrid's average temperatures range from a minimum of 34°F (1°C) in January to 68°F (20°C) in July.

In the Canary Islands conditions are usually warm and dry during the greater part of the year, but temperatures vary according to altitude. In the Balearic Islands average temperatures range from 43°F (6°C) in January to 84°F (25°C) during July and August.

## Shopping

Spanish handicrafts are world famous. Particularly worth looking at in Madrid are rugs, tapestries, fans, cloaks, porcelain and ceramic ware, cast iron objects, wooden statues, and gold and silverware. There are several "high fashion" clothing stores, and some which specialize in leather-goods, shoes, handbags, handbags, gloves, and the like, in a variety of skins. Sporting goods are also of high quality.

## Local travel

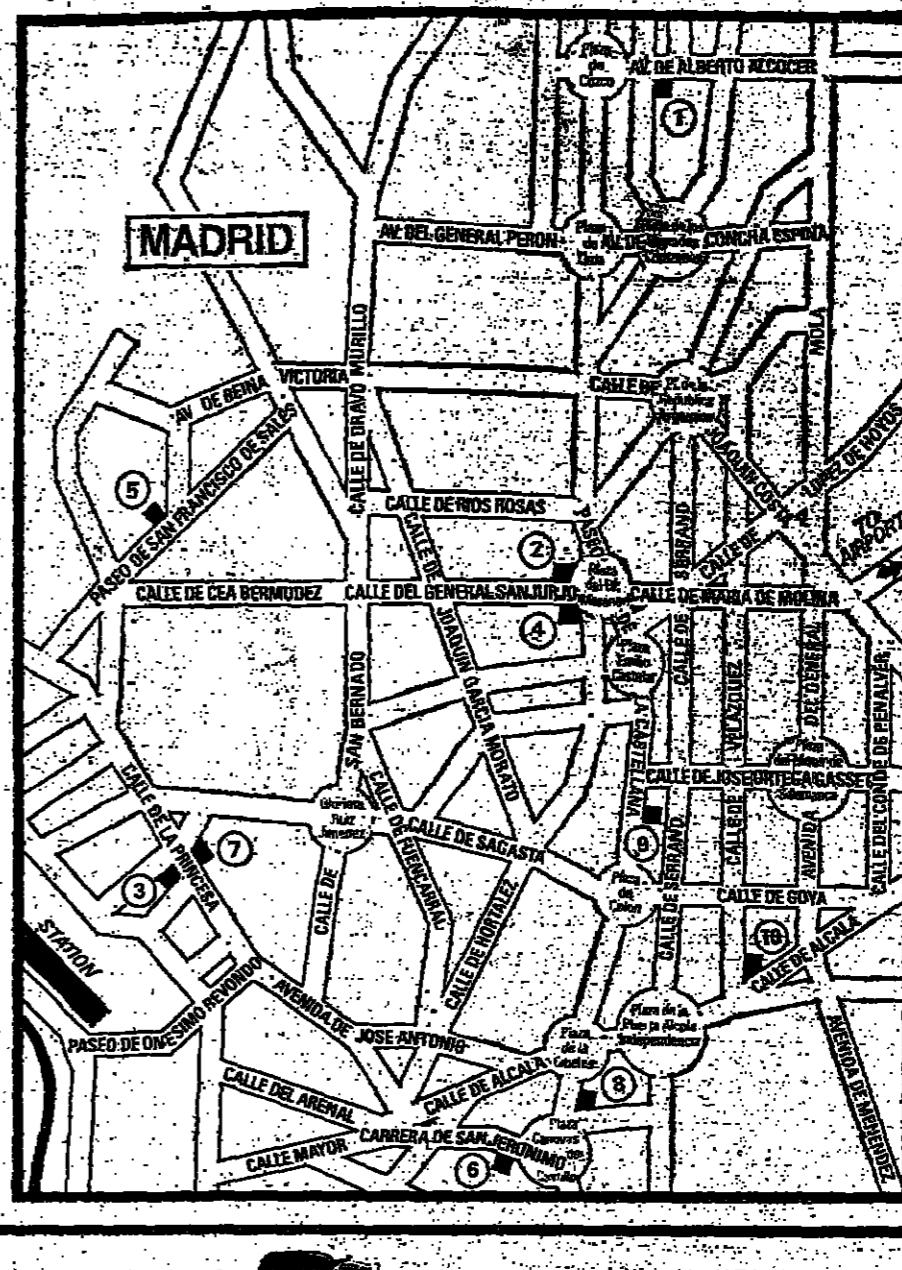
Radial routes from Madrid by air, rail and road are the easiest to use, but advance bookings are strongly advised if travelling either by rail or air. Direct communications are good between Bilbao and Barcelona, with the journey taking an hour by air or seven hours (11 hours for overnight sleeper) by rail. A shunting service operates almost hourly between the capital and Barcelona, both by road and Aviación, link Madrid with the main provincial cities, with the islands, and with Ceuta and Melilla.

General Franco, who headed the Falange, or military-fascist fusion, received aid from European Nazi-fascist powers, while the communist nations supported the Azul, or Popular Front Government. Many supporting troops were pulled out in late 1938, and nearly six months later the civil war ended.

Popular Front government in Madrid and Barcelona surrendered to the Nationalists, as the Franco supporters were then known, and the Cortes was by mid-1939 replaced by the Grand Council of the Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juventudes Obreras Nacional-Sindicalistas. This met at Pájaro to plan the country's reconstruction. It worked under the presidency of General Franco, who had assumed the title of Caudillo (leader).

Prince Don Juan Carlos (Alfonso) de Borbón y Borbón, grandson of the former King Alfonso XIII, was nominated by General Franco in July 1969 to succeed him as head of state on his death or retirement.

Members of the Cortes approved the nomination by a large majority, and two days after General Franco's death on November 20, 1975, Juan Carlos acceded to the throne.



## General

## Country

Spain

Mainland Spain covers an area of nearly 190,000 sq miles and occupies most of the Iberian peninsula. The coastline extends for more than 1,300 miles, facing the Bay of Biscay to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the west, and the Mediterranean to the south-east. The northern border, marked by the Pyrenees, is with France and the southern and western boundaries are with Portugal. To the south is Gibraltor.

Many mountain ranges surround and cross the elevated tableland which forms the peninsula's interior. They include the Sierras de Guadarrama, Mágina, and Nevada, the Montes de Toledo, and the Cantabrian Mountains. There are several important rivers, among them, the Douro, Ebro, Guadiana, Miño and Tagus.

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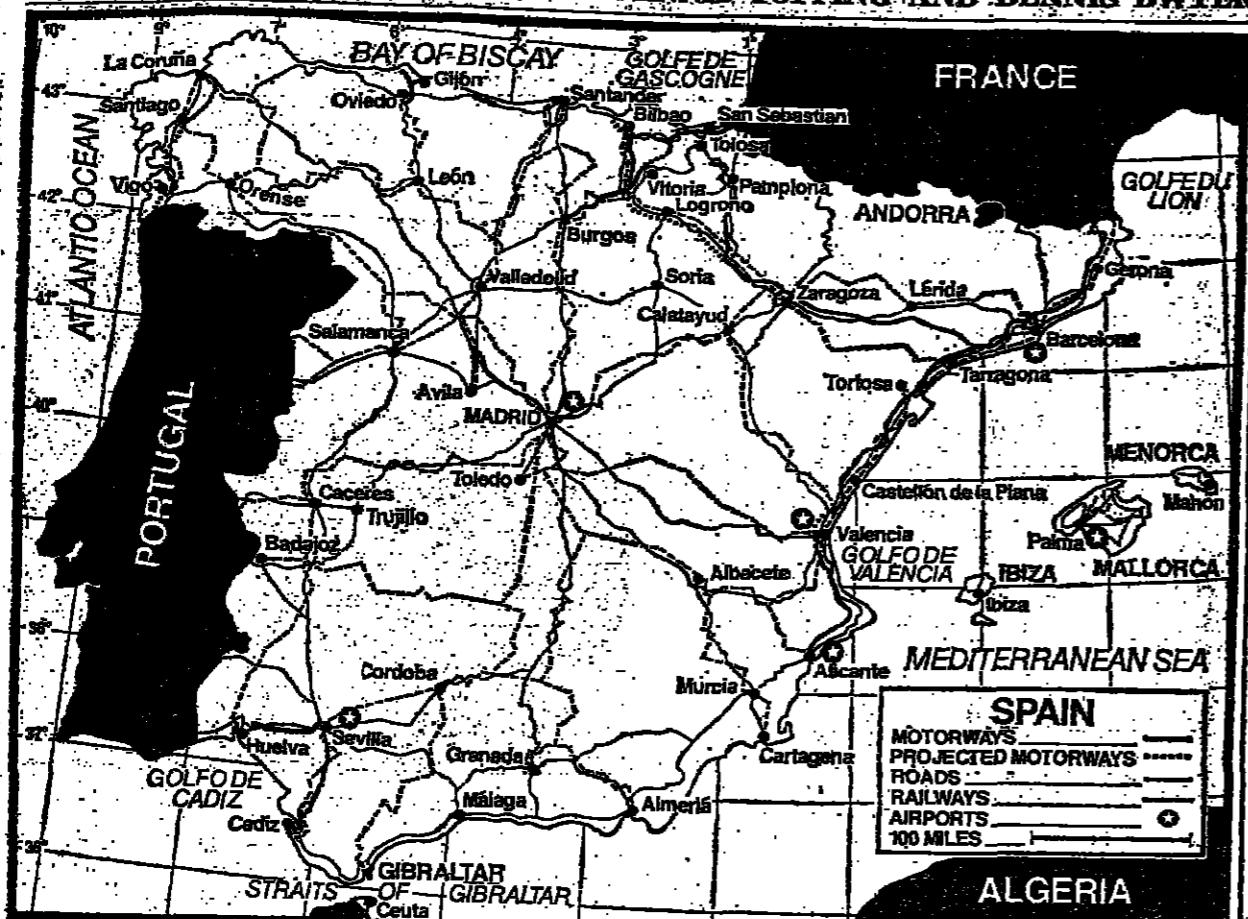
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THE TIMES  
COMPILED BY DENNIS TOPPING AND DENNIS DWYER



Industry and politics

### **Head of state**

The 1980 public sector deficit should be about 1979 figure of 392,000m pesetas.

A modest rise in capital investment is forecast after a 2 per cent fall last year. Public sector investment is expected to improve by about 4 per cent with the

approved by the Cortes in October, 1978, and endorsed by 15,000,000 to 1,400,000 votes in a national referendum about six weeks later. The constitution was ratified by the King on the great hall of San

The great bulk of Spanish trade is with the EEC and the United States. The current account balance with all nations last year closed with a surplus of \$1,600m, slightly less than that in 1978. The trade deficit increased by 15 per cent (\$662m) with all of the deterioration occurring in the second half of the year when crude oil imports added more than \$800m to the import bill. However, this was offset by a \$539m improvement in the service balance, mostly because of

**Domestic economy** The growth of Spain's economy last year was disappointingly less than if the 4.8 per cent target set at the beginning of the year. It is estimated to have risen by 3.8 per cent.

The year. It is estimated (in 1978) to \$38,900,000. The real growth of gross domestic product was 1.75 per cent with domestic demand (as opposed to exports) accounting for at four fifths of the increase in total output. It seems that this low rate of growth is continuing this year. The increase in consumer prices was 15.6 per cent last year (19.8 per cent in 1978) swelled by a 4.2 per cent in the first five months of the year. More than 10 per cent of the workforce was unemployed at the end of 1978 and has risen. Wages are estimated to have gone up by about 16 per cent last year and are expected to rise by 17 per cent this year. While the outflow of investment income increased moderately by \$157m. royalty payments went up by 28 per cent to \$415m. The basic balance of payments closed in 1979 with a surplus of \$4,800m. According to the Spanish commerce ministry, foreign investments in Spain reached 80,000m. pesetas (\$1,210m.) compared with 56,880m. pesetas (\$811m.) the previous year. A heavy swing is expected towards a current account deficit of \$3,000m. or more in 1980, largely because of a doubling of the oil import bill which could reach \$12,000m.

and are expected to \$12,000m. by a similar amount. The value of Spanish exports to Britain rose 31.5 per cent in the first six months of 1980 to \$439m., while sales of British goods to Spain rose 29.3 per cent to \$381m. In the past three years there has been a rapid expansion in trade between the two countries, with the principal growth in exports from Britain.

Visible trade was closely balanced in the early 1970s, but last year there was a £138m. surplus in Spain's favour.

Statement finance (pesetas 1,000m)			
	1977	1978	1979
Use	1,743.6	1,442.4	1,716.4
Maturity	1,130.3	1,575.6	1,882.9
minus repayments	158.1	184.6	216.1
(-) or surplus	-144.9	-267.9	-392.5

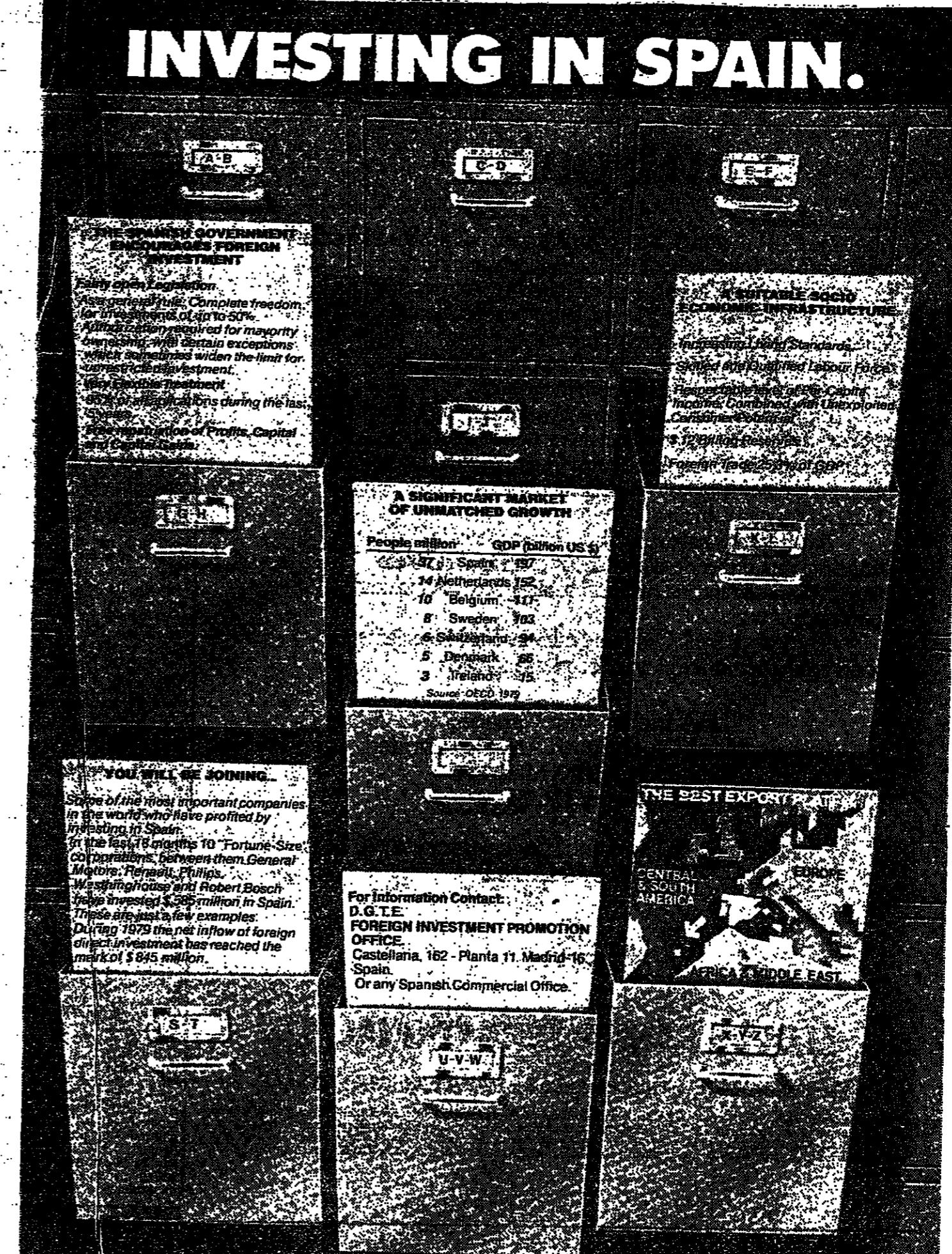
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ing			
orrowing : domestic	109.8	158.1	241.8
foreign	89.5	14.4	14
cash balances	70.3	142.1	173.6

# 3: IMF rices and production

The graph displays two data series: Consumer prices (solid line) and Industrial production (dashed line). The Y-axis represents the index value, with 1975 set as the base year (100). The X-axis shows the years 1977, 1978, and 1979.

Year	Consumer prices (Index)	Industrial production (Index)
1975	100	100
1977	115	110
1978	130	120
1979	145	130

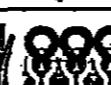
# **INVESTING IN SPAIN.**



# FORM

# **BARCELONA OFFICIAL & INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR**

## **CALENDAR OF FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS FOR 1981**

	19TH INTERNATIONAL BOAT & SPORTS SHOW 17/25 JAN.
	COORDINATED FAIRS 21ST CLOTHING FAIR AND "MODAPUNTO 81" KNITWEAR FAIR 12/15 FEB.
	"EXPOMATEX 81" - 8TH TEXTILE MACHINERY SHOW 4/20 FEB.
	"GRAPHISPACK 81" - INTERNATIONAL PRINTING, PACKAGING, CONDITIONING AND BOTTLING INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION. 11/19 MARCH
	"CONSTRUMAT 81" - SPANISH BUILDING EXHIBITION 3/6 APRIL
	WINTER SPORTS EXHIBITION 5/6 APRIL
	INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SHOW 2/10 MAY
	5TH ANTIQUES DEALERS EXHIBITION 9/17 MAY
	49TH BARCELONA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR 4/13 JUNE
	COORDINATED FAIRS 21ST CLOTHING FAIR AND "MODAPUNTO 81" KNITWEAR FAIR SPRING & SUMMER FASHION

**EXPO DOMESTICA**

"**EXPODOMESTICA 81**" - HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES, FITTINGS AND COMPONENTS, INTERNATIONAL FAIR  
26/30 SEPT.

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**S**

"**SONIMAG 81**" - EXHIBITION OF IMAGE, SOUND AND ELECTRONICS  
25 SEPT./4 OCT.

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**H**

"**EXPOHOGAR 81**" - HOGARTEL - HOME AND DECORATION NATIONAL EXHIBITION  
29 SEPT./6 OCT.

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**O**

**SPORTS AND CAMPING EXHIBITION**  
22/25 OCT.

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**H**

"**HOSTELCO 81**" - HOGARTEL - HOTEL EQUIPMENTS AND COMMUNITIES  
27/30 OCT.

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**M**

"**EXPOMINER 81**" - 2ND INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM OF MINERALOGY, MINERALS & FOSSILS EXHIBITION  
24/16 NOV.

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**C**

"**EXPOQUIMIA 81**" - INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL FAIR  
23/28 NOV.

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**A**

"**EXPOAVIGA**" - INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK TECHNIQUES  
5/6 NOV.

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**+**

19TH CHILDREN'S AND TEENAGE FAIR  
26 DEC. 5 JAN. 82

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**INFORMATION**  
AVDA. M.<sup>Á</sup> CRISTINA, PALACIO N.º 1

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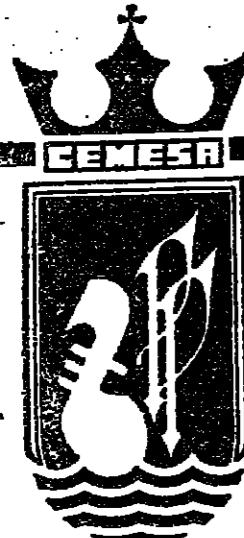


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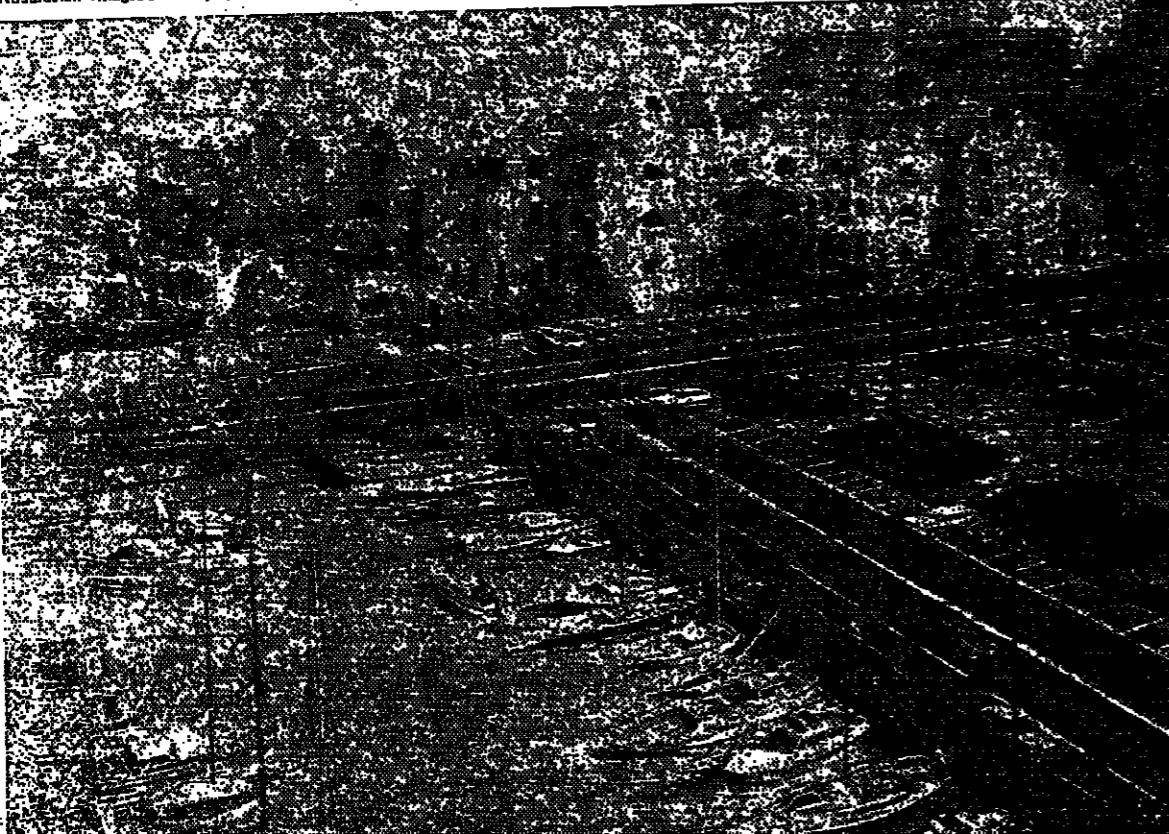
**puerto principe**  
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SHELTERED FROM THE FOUR WINDS

Puerto Principe, nearing completion in Benalmádena Costa, only 20 minutes from Málaga, 10 from Fuengirola and 35 from Marbella, has a style of its own... the Puerto Principe style, creative, imaginative and architectural, and a sheltered life in the sun, the yacht harbour and residential beach-orientated complex incomparable.

An incomparable paradise in a unique spot. Owning a home or a penthouse Puerto Principe means much more than just living beside the Mediterranean. It means being only 90 minutes from Sierra Nevada, one of Europe's top ski resorts. It means being close to famous championship golf courses. It means being close to famous cities like Granada, Cordoba and Seville, as well as beautiful Andalusian villages like Mijas, Cañete and Frigiliana.

It means living in the centre of the Costa del Sol within easy reach of Málaga and its social life, the old world charm of Málaga City, Mijas, Benalmádena's exciting night life and the colourful liveliness of Torremolinos. Living in Puerto Principe also means having the chance to live in the sun, the sun, the sun... the sun... you name it! And on top of all this, just two minutes away is luxurious Torrequebrada Club, with 1,000 m<sup>2</sup> of swimming pools, 300 m<sup>2</sup> of sunbathing areas, 1,500 m<sup>2</sup> on the Mediterranean shore. Parking spaces for 3,000 cars!

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Profiles of four people eminent in painting, politics,  
theatre and sport

Joan Miró



October 6 was a big day in the life of a big little man, Joan Miró, the painter. Immediately after the inauguration in Madrid of a plaza named in his honour and dominated by a huge mural which he designed, the Catalan artist visited King Juan Carlos I at Zarzuela Palace, where he was decorated with Spain's Gold Medal of Fine Arts. Then he went on to the Típico Gallery in the Spanish capital, for the opening of a Miró water-colour exhibition.

It was a crowded schedule for a man of 87, but not for one whose eyes never forgot the joy of childhood surprise. Joan Miró, who is short that he has to look up to nearly everybody, is looked up to himself for his genius in putting that joy on canvas.

"I try to persuade him to rest," his wife, Pilar Juncosa, told reporters at the mural dedication, but he keeps on working. For example, he's just spent 15 days on a logo-type for the Pablo Picasso centennial, ordered by the Ministry of Culture".

In Paris, in 1919, when Miró exhibits failed time after time, Picasso, along with André Salmon, took an interest in his work. Miró painted the poster for the Spanish pavilion at the famous Paris exposition of 1937, which featured Picasso's monumental "Guernica".

In 1965, his law studies in his homeland finished, or serious, Miró division in the party, and it was a surprise to many, particularly in view of his youth (he was 32), but it proved to be a favourable move for the party. The April 1974 revolution in Portugal had just raised the curtain on years of peace".

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In 1965, his law studies





## New Books

## Alfred the great: a formidable double portrait

Tennyson  
The Quiet Heart  
by Robert Bernard  
Martin

£2.95 (hardback)

Tennyson compared the act of biography to ripping open a gash, and during the last ten years of his life took great pains to ensure that his son could not only write him, but could not destroy all material that did not fit the official view. As I know, there was a great deal of good William Tennyson performed his duty to excess. His biography will inevitably succeed by demolition for more than half a century the painstaking work of construction, sifting and assessment has been going on, and Robert Bernard Martin has topped it out.

Professor Emeritus of English Princeton, Martin has written the first substantial life of a poet for a generation, and in much recent Tennysonian scholarship in Britain and America has deservedly acknowledged me. J. H. Buckley and Christopher Ricks—in order to do so. The result is an accessible critical life of the first book to which Martin brings own gifts of empathy, worldliness and humour—thinking writing so perfectly in the flesh world, indeed, that he thinks, *a propos* "Enoch Arden" that "When Tennyson is from landscape to iden, he no longer seems be keeping his eye on the". The man understands

such a master of both natural and cerebral landscape. The supreme irony of his personality and career was that his contemporaries have allowed to unprecedented heights of popularity a poet whose talent was so intimate that for some years after the shock of his first reviews, the act of writing itself was sufficient for him, and he could not be persuaded to publish at all.

Yet he was not merely adored by farmers from Leicestershire who called their cows "Goddess" and wrote that they would like to call a new line of bairns after Isolde, only they were not quite ready for the gender. To the century of the future he offered "the passion of the past"; in the age of mass production, he reminded readers that beauty was both piercing and intense; to the erotically suppressed he conjured sensuality without sex (as Mrs Browning noted); and in the false dawn of technological revolution he spoke of decadence, decay and death. At the end of his life, Rossetti, who had long ago decided that Tennyson was a large humbug, said that he would rather have written "Tear, idle tears" than all his own poems put together.

Nobody divined, and defined, Tennyson's true genius earlier than John Stuart Mill, the first great mind to engage it in print. In 1835, Mill wrote of Tennyson's "power of creating scenery, in keeping with some state of human feeling". These scenes were "not mere pictures, but states of emotion embodied in sensuous imagery". Characteristically, Mill then cautioned the young poet against an excessive reliance on imagery and argued the virtues of a more rational approach. The point has been taken up by critics of Tennyson's work ever since, and he was hardly unaware of himself. "I don't think that since Shakespeare there has been

such a master of the English language as I", he remarked at dinner one evening to "congregation round the table". The Laureate smoked consumingly from adolescence on, and frequently drank pint or port a day. Euphoric readings from Mud were inevitable.

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## Stock Exchange Prices

## Shares marked lower

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Oct 27; Dealings end, Nov 7. \$ Contango Day, Nov 10. Settlement Day, Nov 17.  
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1979/80 HIGH/LOW STOCK										1979/80 HIGH/LOW COMPANY										1979/80 HIGH/LOW COMPANY										1979/80 HIGH/LOW COMPANY																																				
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Thursday 30 October 1980

THE TIMES THURSDAY OCTOBER 30 1980

LAING

make ideas take shape

THE TIMES OF BUSINESS

MORNING EDITION

# THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

THE SCOTCH  
OF A LIFETIME  
The  
Buchanan  
Blend

## Stock Markets

FT Ind 493.2 down 2.3

FT Gilt 71.42 down 0.11

## Sterling

\$2.4415 up 55 pps

Index 79.0 up 0.1

## Dollar

Index 84.9 down 0.5

DM 1.8855 down 77 pps

## Gold

\$643.50 up \$12

## Money

3-month sterling 161.16%

3-month Euro, \$ 157.14%

6-month Euro \$ 147.14%

## IN BRIEF

**Chrysler**  
loses \$490m  
third  
quarter

**Chrysler** Corporation reported a huge loss of \$490m for the third quarter, but said that it would be a profit in the current quarter.

Losses for the first nine months of the year amounted to \$1.0m and the third quarter was higher than the United States Government's Chrysler Guarantee Board had expected. Treasury officials said a staff of the Guarantee had expected Chrysler to further \$200m of government-guaranteed funds by the end of the year, but the company has told the board this will not be necessary because of the profit prospects in the fourth quarter.

Far Chrysler has drawn 1 of the \$1.500m of new loans made available by government.

## say talks

**Soy-Ferguson**, the stricken agricultural machinery company, yesterday presented its plan for debt restructuring. London-based banks, to whom it is believed to owe £250m, have agreed to waive some of their claims by raising £500m in preferred and common shares.

## unit trust

**Ays** Unicron, the unit trust which has £450m under management, is to launch a unit trust this weekend.

**Trust**, which has a starting yield of 12.9%, aims to provide high returns by investing in British investment securities and cash-interest stocks.

## t account launch

**Bank** has introduced a living credit account. Cashflow account a customer can borrow up to 30% of his monthly payment - £20 - he makes into account, to a maximum of £1000. Interest charged on 21 per cent.

## se shares

**Matheson**, the Hong Kong trading company has a 15 million new share issue to help fund its HK\$260m bringing London's stake up to 15 per cent. It holds 32 per cent of financial Editor, page 19

## ng appointment

**Larin Flavel** formerly institutional oil salesman at Coss, Hanenck, the firm, is to become a partner of Moy Vanderveldt, head of the firm as a consultant.

## try claims rise

Insurance companies' £200,000 a day on ordinary claims in the months of 1980 and the £36m was up by 35% in the first six months of

## street lower

**Dow Jones** industrial closed 3.41 points down to 1,294.22, its S&P 500 was up 0.530136.

## PRICE CHANGES

**Rank** 15p to 138.1p  
4.1p to 65.1p  
4.1p to 55.1p  
4.1p to 34.5p  
4.1p to 37.5p  
4.1p to 12.7p

**Petty Perf.** 21p to 1.39p  
Ranger Oil 51p to 57.8p  
S & Land 35p to 59.5p  
Southwark 51p to 17.1p  
Western Blinds 15.1p to 24.75p

## THE POUND

**Bank** 15p to 1.381p  
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**Norway Kr.** 12.47 - 11.92

**Portugal Esc.** 127.00 - 121.00

**Sw. Kron.** 12.44 - 12.34

**Sw. Kron.** 125.50 - 127.50

**Kr.** 14.60 - 14.00

**Swedes Kr.** 10.70 - 10.25

**Fr.** 10.95 - 9.97

**Switzerland Fr.** 2.49 - 2.42

**US \$** 117.00 - 118.00

**Yugoslavia Dinar** 81.75 - 76.75

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IBM says contract should go out to tender and not directly to ICL

## Battle for Revenue computer grows

**IMF may borrow £3,500m**

The International Monetary Fund is thinking of borrowing up to 7,000 million special drawing rights (SDRs) (about £3,500m) next year, with further borrowings likely in 1982 and 1983, M. Jacques de Larosiere, IMF managing director, said in a speech at a meeting of German bankers that he hoped a sizable portion of the borrowing—which reflects the greater role the IMF is due to play in the recycling of oil surplus—would come through bilateral arrangements with countries that had strong balances of payments and international reserve positions.

In addition to tapping the oil-producing nations in this way, M. de Larosiere said that the fund was examining the possibility of borrowing at a shorter range of maturities than in the past.

### German living costs

The cost of living in West Germany rose a preliminary 0.3 per cent in October from September and was up 5.3 per cent from October 1979, the Federal Statistics Office reported.

### Motorcycle venture

Honda is considering building a factory in Tientsin, Northern China, which would produce 150,000 motorcycles a year, after proposals for the venture were made by the China National Economic Commission.

### Dutch car sales

Car sales in the Netherlands fell around 20 per cent to 378,100 in the first nine months of this year from 473,700 in the same 1979 period, according to figures produced by the Dutch Bicycle and Automobile Industry Association.

### Polish output up

Poland's gross industrial output in September was up 7 per cent from August according to figures supplied by Warsaw to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva.

**Companies in the running for the Inland Revenue's proposed huge new computer network are fighting to the bitter end as an official announcement nears. This follows the Government's August decision to rethink the system design and postpone a decision on whether to abide by the pro-ICL single-tender procurement policy.**

Yesterday IBM, the American-owned "Big Brother" of the world computer industry, abandoned its customary "it is not our policy to comment on . . ." stance, and uncharacteristically called a press briefing for the purpose of commentating at some length.

The main message was that the revised proposal for the Inland Revenue system carried the danger of restricting the scope for policy changes by future Chancellors of the Exchequer because of the postponement of on-line links between regions.

There was also the familiar IBM message that the contract should go out to open tender, and not be awarded directly to ICL.

The aim is to computerise the Inland Revenue's Pay As You Earn (PAYE) scheme. As originally envisaged there would be about 12 regional computing centres, connected to about 20,000 terminals in about 60 district offices, with interconnection between the centres.

In August Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced a postponement of the tender decision by the

Government. "While it recognises the benefits which computerisation should bring, the Government feels that the basis on which it is to be done requires further consideration," he said.

"The Government has therefore put in hand as a matter of urgency a study of alternative approaches which would diminish these risks and offer a greater opportunity of satisfactory developments as the system evolves."

He added: "The Government continues to recognise the importance of the maximum feasible involvement of United Kingdom companies and of ensuring a high United Kingdom content in the system."

Because the basis on which the computerisation was to be done had already been the subject of long and detailed consideration by all involved, this statement made little sense other than as an attempt to ease or postpone the apparently difficult political dilemma within the Cabinet.

Reportedly, the brief was to make it easier for the order to go directly to ICL. Yesterday the IBM team of experts knew better than to make allegations like that (on the record, that is), but they obliged by outlining the changes that apparently have been made in the light of the Chancellor's announcement.

First, the proposed system is to be introduced in stages, function by function, rather than a huge effort to prepare for the full system to be operational from day

one. This is termed "functional implementation".

Secondly, instead of one network (of terminals served by a computer centre) in each region, there would be four or five, in order to reduce the number of terminals handled by any one computer. Each computer would now handle only 400-500 terminals.

Thirdly, the on-line links between regions are being postponed and, indeed, are to longer be firm commitment. They have been relegated to a possible Phase 2 of the project. Instead, the links will be off-line; that is, information will be transmitted using separate telecommunications links or by delivery van.

Fourthly, the completion date for the project appears to have been pushed back from 1987 to 1990.

IBM approves of the first of these changes as neutral on the second, describes the third as a "retrograde step" and is concerned at the implications of the fourth.

Fundamental objectives of the new system remain as before, IBM argues. These are to give ministers greater flexibility in changing the tax rates; to accommodate possible changes in tax policy such as the introduction of tax credits or taxation of short-term social security benefits; and to increase the overall efficiency of the PAYE system.

Kenneth Owen

### Employment Gazette

## Average earnings rise 22 per cent

By Melvyn Westlake

### Productivity variations between companies

The level of productivity in different plants in the same industry may vary widely, according to the Gazette. The more productive British companies can compete successfully with their foreign counterparts even though the average level of productivity in British plants is below the average in several leading competitive countries.

In the iron and steel industry the output of the three most productive plants was more than 25 times higher than the three least productive. A similar pattern was found in most industries. Mr John Ball and Mr N. K. Skeath of the Unit for Manpower Studies, the authors of the survey, concluded that there might well be scope for increasing output. For instance, if in 1975 all labour-intensive plants had achieved productivity levels like those near the top of the scale, total output in the industry would have risen by about 25 per cent.

The survey provides the most authoritative annual analysis of pay in Britain. It shows that non-manual employees enjoyed a larger percentage increase than manual workers. The increase in men's pay was 24.3 per cent compared with 20 per cent; and for women, the rise was just over 25 per cent compared with just under 23 per cent.

Average gross hourly earnings of women (excluding overtime) were about 73 per cent of those for men, slightly greater than in 1979. The distribution of earnings between various groups appears to have shown little change.

### Bankruptcy rules move criticized

By Brian Applebyard

The Government's proposals to simplify personal bankruptcy proceedings have been criticized by Justice, the British section of the International Commission of Jurists.

In a memorandum on the Green Paper published by the Justice makes two key criticisms of the proposals.

First, it argues that they would undermine the present intentions of the law in obtaining the maximum realization of assets for creditors, detecting and preventing fraudulent endeavour relief for failed debtors.

Second, it argues that the estimated savings of £3m under the proposals would be offset by increased costs incurred by courts, the Department of Health and Social Security, and other welfare bodies. There would also be potential losses of revenue for the Customs and Excise and the Inland Revenue.

Overall, Justice favours a unified system of insolvency law, an idea that was supported by Sir Kenneth Cork's insolvency law review committee. This committee's findings on personal bankruptcy, published at the same time as the Green Paper, were substantially ignored by the Government.

Your faithfully,

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### More than one reason for UK recession

From Mr D. G. Layton

Sir, With characteristic bias Mr Wyndham Godley (Business News, October 22) attributes the whole

shortage of liquidity to buying

from them stabilized securities

of moral indignation adopted

by Professor McAulay and

Mr D. W. S. Gray. In their

letter to your paper published

on October 27, the professor

at least should know that there

is no morality in a taxing

statute and, indeed, Revenue

officials are at pains to point

out that if the taxpayer gets

his tax affairs wrong he may,

and frequently does, have to

pay much more tax than

the Revenue is morally, though not

legally, entitled to collect.

Surely, if the taxpayer is re

quired to pay more tax than

the collector is, then the

taxpayer is not paid too much

tax, that is his misfortune.

Conversely, if the taxpa

ker is paid too little, then the

taxpayer is not paid enough

VAT because of mistakes in interpreting

the law and the Customs

have taken the view that it is

his, the taxpayer's, duty to

comply strictly with legal provi

sions if he is to be entitled

to any relief.

In the first case (Helge

Fors, Ltd v. Commissioners of

Customs), a quantity of fur

coats was exported by a

Japanese gentleman through

London airport. Although

everyone was aware that the

coats had in fact left the

country and therefore should

not have been subject to VAT, nevertheless, the collector demanded the import because the

technician of the export

procedure had not been compli

ed with.

In the second case (J. M.

Patterson v. Commissioners of

Customs), a quantity of fur

coats, a small

obscenist paid in the

region of £2,000 more VAT

than he ought to have done,

and indeed, than he had col

lected from the public because

he chose to operate the "wrong"

retail trader's scheme. The Commis

sioners declined to allow him

to change his scheme retro

spectively and consequently re

claim the VAT overpaid.

I find it sad, if not surpris

ing, that investigative journa

lists seldom seem to take up

this aspect of tax law and

administration.

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD MASTERS,

Contributing Editor,

Nuclear Engineering

International,

Dorset House,

Stamford Street,

London SE1 9LU

October 24

## OVERSEAS PROPERTY

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Energy gaps in the Canadian budget

The Canadian stockmarket has been one of the strongest in the world this year, and some hesitancy in front of the country's budget in two years' time. The Toronto composite index moved ahead smartly yesterday once the budget details had been gestated. Much of this deal with the energy issues which have come increasingly to the fore following the Government's decision to keep domestic prices below the world level, and there are few significant changes in the underlying approach of the new Liberal government despite the effects of the recession and increasing inflation.

The budget measures may however turn to be rather tougher than the market seems to judge by the general marking up of energy shares yesterday. The proposed per cent Federal royalty on operating revenues will hit cash flows quite heavily this year.

But the real significance is that the move only exacerbates the political tensions between the Federal authorities and the Alberta and Saskatchewan state governments which are already casting a long shadow over Canadian politics. The authorities also seem to be ducking the problems involved in keeping oil prices artificially low given that it is only proposed to bring them in line with world prices over a four-year period; meanwhile the moves to raise Canadian levels of domestic energy production only deter foreign exploration although the likelihood of one or two outright purchases of foreign oil companies will add a speculative interest.

So far as the broader framework is concerned, the overall economic impact is likely to be small. The authorities have failed giving any immediate boost to the economy despite official predictions of negligible growth rates this year and next. The hope is that higher energy taxes and public spending will shrink the budget deficit from C\$14,200m this year to 17,000 next.

Equities are also likely to take heart from absence of any rise in corporate taxation, banks in particular heartened by the appearance of any windfall profits tax. Bank, for example, rose \$4 to \$55. Energy supply growth however is still strong and with another rise in United States rates to cope with monetary policy is not restrictive enough to prevent further rises in Canadian interest rates, and inflation remaining in double figures outlook for bond markets is much less attractive.

line. Matheson  
e plot  
cucks...

ing shares in Jardine, Matheson is being excited even by the frenetic standards of the Hongkong market. Shareholders still waiting to hear the terms of HK\$1,000m (£51m) rights issue announced at the beginning of the month have been sent back to their calculators the news that Jardine is issuing 25 new shares; an increase in its capital of under 10 per cent, to Hongkong in return for HK\$760m cash.

Meanwhile the Jardine share price hovered above HK\$30 for the past 10 days; the company can now force conversion of a loan stock which adds another 11 per cent to the total. Together with the as yet unknown of the dilution from the warrants with the rights unsecured loan stock, it is clearly moving at breathtaking speed its equity while piling up cash it was already some HK\$94m in the balance sheet.

Scale of all this is indicative of the five imperatives now driving the Jardine strategy. With Jardine now holding 32 per cent of Land after the HK\$1,200m assets swap last month the two companies are clearly tightening links in respect of the traumatic summer when Sir Pao coolly outmanoeuvred them to 100 per cent of Hongkong and Kowloon where agricultural sales have dropped away.

The United Kingdom demand downturn was also more pronounced in May and June and the group admits that the last half-year will produce smaller profits than the first. So Brooke Bond may want to take advantage of the Takeover Panel rule which forbids it offering less than 80p a share, a 12p premium on yesterday's price, until next July, the first anniversary of the dawn raid.

Moreover any takeover bid has to offer a cash alternative, which at 80p would value Mallinson at £60m, a price considered to be generous in view of the problems that lie ahead for the timber group whose borrowings will stand at £14m by the year end.

to 229p. So, while the market as a whole may well regain its composure, the implication for Jardine shares is that the huge increases in capital not only make it a daunting bid prospect but also probably rather expensive for the immediate future.

With a mass of imponderable behind-the-scenes activity still rumbling on, shareholders will have to decide whether this defiance is in the best long-term interests of their company or whether the immediate dilution is too high a price to pay.

Arthur Bell

### Looking for growth overseas

Arthur Bell injected some cheer into the whisky sector with results showing a marginal rise in pretax profits to £15.5m for the year to end June. Recovering some of their recent underperformance, the shares rose 8p to 180p, where they yield 4.8 per cent after a 15 per cent dividend rise and stand on a fully-taxed p/e ratio of 10.4.

Given the present state of the industry—the giant Distillers is working short-time at most bottling plants while Tomatin recently announced an interim loss—Bell has done well enough. But the group's forecast in March that it would at least maintain whisky profits in the second half of the year has proved optimistic. All the same Bell has still held its head up better than most. Falling consumer demand and destocking by distributors reduced industry sales by 19 per cent in the year to end June, but Bell's volume decline was only 8 per cent so market share has risen again to 24 per cent of the domestic market.

There should be improved profits in the first half of 1980-81 despite losses in glass containers where demand has slumped and the workforce has been cut. However whisky profits should increase over the depressed comparative period when sales were slack in the wake of two Budgets.

In the longer term, growth for Bell must lie mainly overseas for its penetration of the home market precludes any further dramatic growth. Export volume is pushing ahead but export sales of £22.9m are still a small slice of the total and the move into the United States has met with limited success so far. However there is now talk of an acquisition to develop this market to keep interest in the shares alive.

**• The rationale behind Brooke Bond**  
Liebel's acquisition of a 25 per cent stake in Mallinson-Denny looks now as if it should become part of the tea group's long-term strategy of finding a new United Kingdom arm. For Mallinson's half-time results, with pretax profits dipping by 37 per cent to

£1.5m, suggests that the going could get even tougher giving Brooke Bond more time before it pounces. While Brooke Bond would have anticipated the extent of the damage high interest rates would wreak on Mallinson, which in fact cost £1.5m more than last year, it is unlikely to have foreseen the near £1m profits fall to £100,000 from Thailand where agricultural sales have dropped away.

This was spelled out by ministers when the strategy was launched at the time of the April Budget. The individual spending programmes would be varied but the total spending figures, it was said, were "sacrosanct". That approach makes no sense at all. Why does the Government insist on cuts to make up for extra pay on unemployment benefit when it is not seeking to raise other tax revenues to make up for the loss of income tax caused by rising unemployment?

If the Government is really prepared to accept some increase in borrowing because of the recession, it ought to accept that part of that increase will come from higher spending than it expected.

But just how far is the Government prepared to accept its borrowing rise? The signs are very confused. On one side are the arguments of practicality, that it will be virtually impossible to get the PSBR down again so why not accept the fact and say that automatic stabilizers are being allowed to do their work?

What really lies behind the debate in Cabinet over the Treasury's demands for a new round of spending cuts? It is that present policies cannot produce the results which are required by the Government's medium-term financial strategy.

No matter what forecast you use, the level of public spending and public borrowing and also, in all probability, of growth in the money supply come out higher than the Government wants.

The forecast for the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR), is even on fairly optimistic assumptions, around £5.5bn and it could well be higher.

The Government's medium-term plan calls for it to be around £7.500m in 1981-82.

That is the simple arithmetic underlying the latest round of agonizing. If the figures are to be met, then either public spending has to be cut or taxes have to rise. Why does the Government face this choice and what should it do about it?

Some of the problems which are being faced ought to be no surprise to readers of this newspaper, who might well immediately after the Budget that parts of the Government's spending plans were clearly unsatisfactory. The forecast improvement in the nationalized industries performance seemed unlikely then; it seems impossible now.

This is partly the result of

the recession, as is another component of public spending, the unemployment pay bill. We have now passed the point at which there can be any serious suggestion that the recession is turning out to be no more serious than expected.

On a constant employment basis the Government has been setting itself progressively more stringent targets since taking office; and we have seen the results.

Anyone who runs a business should ask himself a simple question. If the Government raises taxes in its next Budget, or cuts its spending, is this likely to increase the level of activity or cause it to fall?

There is, of course, a way to resolve the purely mathematical problems of making a contractionary Budget cause expansion.

Ministers seem to recognize this and the ground is being laid for explaining how a PSBR higher than 7.500m can be reconciled with the monetary targets which are really at the core of the strategy.

But in doing so they are adopting an odd approach. What they seem to be saying is that an increase in public borrowing which comes through

### 'Sacrosanct' total spending

lower tax yield ought to be accommodated; but there must be no such bending to higher spending.

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Against that is a strong feeling, backed up by complaints from the Confederation of British Industry about interest rates and the exchange rate which calls for a toughening of policy.

The argument goes as follows.

Public borrowing has been running at such a high level that it has been necessary to fund very high interest levels to finance it without boosting the money supply.

These high interest rates have led to inflows of funds from abroad which have pushed up the value of sterling.

The combination of an overvalued pound and high interest rates is putting all the burden on industry. In order to help industry we must cut public borrowing, cut interest rates and let the economy grow through improved competitiveness and greater industrial confidence.

It is hard to imagine an argument which is more calculated

to drive the economy into ever-

### Burden on industry

deepening recession. If there is one thing which has held up the recession, as is another component of public spending, the unemployment pay bill. We have now passed the point at which there can be any serious suggestion that the recession is turning out to be no more serious than expected.

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It could lead to renewed confidence that inflation will fall, which could in turn lead to a reduction in savings as a proportion of earnings.

Such a vision is far removed from the reality of life. With unemployment rising at 100,000 a month, new people can feel secure enough to go on a spending spree.

It is argued at the core of the hopes about reducing the rate of increase in pay which is growing in ministerial minds is the belief that most people are now very frightened indeed of losing their jobs. Such an attitude may be good for employers in pay bargaining—but it is not helpful to consumer confidence.

If the Government decides that it will stick to its financial plan and tighten fiscal policy in the next Budget it ought to say clearly what it is arguing. This is that the recession is beginning to pay dividends in cutting inflation and that we need to go on making the recession deeper to finish off the job.

It is that is what it is arguing then it owes us one further piece of open government. It should say just how much deeper it is willing to let the recession get and how much of an upturn will follow, together with its plans for coping with inflation.

Ministers have argued in the past that forecasts about growth are inherently unreliable and that they have no plans or targets for output, simply a few assumptions which they use to work out the arithmetic of their monetary framework, though that has proved impossible to hold in shape.

But the pessimism which conventional models expressed about the economy a year ago has been proved right; and before Cabinet ministers agree to further doses of the same medicine they ought to be sure how it will affect the patient and should tell us, too.

David Blake

On a muddy playingfield across the road from BL's Longbridge car plant some 5,000 workers

are taking place at other car plants in the group but none with the importance of Longbridge—the home of the Metro.

If the Metro can accept their shop stewards' recommendation to strike against the company's 6.8 per cent wage offer they will strike again. Similar mass meetings are taking place at other car plants in the group but none with the importance of Longbridge—the home of the Metro.

Engineering Workers—saw the strike collapse.

Can Sir Michael do the same again? In some respects the portents are good. Extensive short-time working, more than 30,000 redundancies in 30 months end the fear that more will result from the continuing recession, have produced a new spirit of realism on the shop floor. Shop stewards' sides are questioning their actions and recommendations.

That they are armed with sufficient facts and figures to do this is the direct result of management's frequent recourse to explanatory leaflets and its readiness to organize ballots on important issues.

When BL says it lost £153m in the first six months of this year and that it is fighting a desperate battle to maintain a working culture, workers see firsthand evidence of this in idle assembly lines and former colleagues queuing outside.

A fortnight ago Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, BL Cars' employee relations director and chief negotiator, told the unions that 6.8 per cent was the final offer.

Yesterday Sir Michael put it more bluntly: "We are not a person to whom we won't pay a penny more". By now the unions know that the day when BL chairmen said "final" when they really mean "latest", ended when Sir Michael became chairman three years ago.

In April, after five months of dreary, repetitive talks with the 27 union representatives on BL Cars' joint negotiating committee he took the unheard-of step of imposing a 5 per cent settlement backed by a 92-page document setting out pioneering changes in working practices.

The resulting strike by 18,500 workers was met with equal firmness. A "return to work or be dismissed" ultimatum plus a split between Mr Moss Evans Transport and the more moderate Mr Terry Duffy's Amalgamated Union of

## Day of decision at Longbridge

Clifford Webb

ing more attentively to workers' views.

"Jack insists that it is better to lead from the back than stand up front shouting the odds like Derek did," said one of his Longbridge colleagues last night.

Adams is reported to have told shop stewards that they have detailed the strike weapon by using it more frequently in the past. He is said to have urged them to wait for "a strike we can win" before calling out the troops.

Colleagues say he now believes that the 6.8 per cent final offer, coming only six months after an imposed 5 per cent, is the right issue. His own plant, Longbridge, is ideally placed to cause the most damage. Without aid from the rest of the Metro, exceeding targets, it is the only one in the group where production is actually being increased and overtime worked.

The fact that Monday's meeting of 200 shop stewards decided to test support for a strike by calling mass meetings today is more evidence of the new policy of "leading from the back". Less than two years ago they would have sent a strike instruction into the plants and mounted pickets before most workers knew what was happening. This time they will hold a further meeting on Monday to discuss the response before issuing a general strike call.

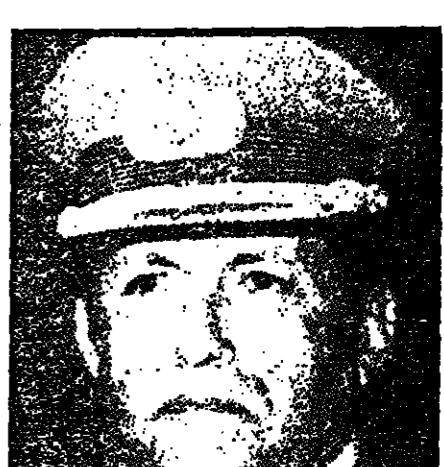
Meanwhile, managers and some full-time union officials have been carrying out their own shopfloor soundings and they report little support for a strike. But as one manager said last night: "Mass meetings are very difficult to gauge. A skilful speaker, backed by strategically placed supporters, can easily swing the vote his way."

Whatever the result of today's voting, BL is unlikely to leave the field to the shop stewards. It will almost certainly resort to the ballot box.

## Bolivia heads for bankruptcy

The regime of General Garcia Meza (right)

remains ostracized by the world at large and most international aid has been stopped



Production of tin, the mainstay of the legitimate Bolivian economy, is thought to have fallen sharply as the miners, forcibly suppressed, maintain a sullen hostility to the regime of General Luis García Meza.

With reduced overseas earnings the new government has to service an external debt of about \$3,500m, much of which becomes due in the next few months.

General Garcia Meza has promised "drastic measures" to improve the economy. In what was received as a masterly piece of irony he added that these "could even be called unpopular".

It could lead to renewed confidence that inflation will fall, which could in turn lead to a reduction in savings as a proportion of earnings.

British tourists are still travelling to La Paz, and the hotels there have been at great pains to point out that they are still in business.

Trade is small and dwindling. In the first eight months of 1980 exports to Britain were down on last year from £22.2m to £19.5m, imports fell from £35.3m to £35.3m. The fall is likely to be more pronounced when the effects of the latest change of direction are felt.

Prospects for Bolivia's readmission to the circle of international trade and diplomacy remain poor. Only in one area can Bolivia hope for evidence of increased productive activity—the cooking and trafficking of cocaine. The contribution of this drug to Bolivia's trade balance is put at more than \$600m.

General Garcia Meza's regime has always denied any direct involvement in the trade despite allegations by an American senator of conspiracy.

Last weekend Lima newspapers were applying the headline "Capital de la Drogas" to Cachipucara, a tiny peninsula jutting into Lake Titicaca. Reports spoke of the finger of land being a "No-go area" controlled by Indian drug traffickers.

Our ambassador remains in La Paz, but is not communicating with the new regime.

One company still doing business is W. S. Atkins, consulting engineer, which has been preparing plans for a new industrial township at Cachipucara for several years. Mr David Butler, who recently returned from La Paz, said that the company was anxious to ful

## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Stock markets

**Shares resilient in spite of CBI survey**

Despite Mrs Thatcher's firm line on interest rates and the 'blackest ever' survey on industry by the CBI the market displayed remarkable confidence yesterday.

Jobbers found a total lack of selling pressure when business opened, although prices were marked lower to be on the safe side. Nevertheless, the market held steady throughout the day and by the close the FT Index had registered a fall of 2.3 at 493.2, after being 2.7 off at 493.2, after being 2.7 off at 493.2.

Dealers still had plenty to keep them on their toes with a large string of companies reporting and several important deals announced.

The end of the market's recent strong rally also signalled profit-taking in oils, particularly among the short-term operators who felt they had had a good run for their money. But jobbers elsewhere were forced to admit that it was the continuing thin conditions which kept the market afloat and not any vote of confidence in the Government's policies.

Most observers believe a cut in MLI is still on the way and, meanwhile, the thin conditions will prevent the market from turning tail and running.

These sentiments were also echoed in the gilt market where, after an early start, prices rallied to close with gains on the day. Even the rise in United States prime rate ahead of the Presidential election, to 14.5 per cent, were disregarded.

In bonds, prices recovered after some initial nervousness to close at the high point of the day, £1 better. In rather thin conditions, at the shorter end of the market, business was still a little less lively and falls of £3.16 to £3 were recorded.

Leading industrialists reflected the general tone of the market, being marked down despite a lack of selling pressure. ICI drifted 4p to 336p along with

Beechams 1p to 147p, Fisons 4p to 205p and Dunlop 1p to 71p. Reed Internationals, which unveiled interim figures on Monday, closed unchanged at 195p with Bowater on 184p, Glaxo on 244p, and Courtaulds on 64p, also holding steady. Unfortunately, Unilever, still awaiting figures, soon fell another 7p to 455p.

Jobbers in the oil market preparing for a further spate of buying on the back of reports of a cut-back in production by most major producers were disappointed.

Profit-takers were soon on the scene, following the recent good run, and prices retreated accordingly, although most were off the bottom at the close.

BP Firmed 2p to 478p along with Tricentrol 2p to 424p and Shell 2p to 464p. But Ultragrain was a weak spot, falling 5p to 133p and My Dart 3p to 39p.

Shortages of stock and likelihood of higher interest rates for a little while yet boosted banks. Among the clearers, Barclays led the way with a 13p rise at 483p, followed by National Westminster 7p to 228p, while Lloyds on 355p and Midland on 360p both put on 5p apiece. Grindlays, the centre of some favourable comment recently, firmied another 4p to 165p.

The market seemed well pleased with the full-year figures from distiller Arthur Bell as the share price rose 8p to 180p.

Meanwhile, the interim statement from Geers Gross saw the share price jump 9p to 62p,

while PC Henderson added 3p to 193p and My Dart 3p to 39p.

That old takeover favourite Rush & Tompkins has been regaining its head again lately, with speculators bidding for it during the current account.

Geo Whitby is the name most bandied about as a likely suitor, but Mr R. B. Smith, chairman of Whitby, discounts the rumours as "rubbish".

The shares retreated 4p to 134p.

Engineering issues had Avon Rubber up 4p to 98p ahead of figures out soon, but Lucas Industries dipped 9p to 172p.

Among Far Eastern issues, Jardine Matheson tumbled 15p to 277p on news it had issued 10 per cent of its equity to Hongkong Land in a defensive move.

Equity turnover on October 29 was £140.483m (18,200 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were National Westminster, Barclays, BP, GEC, Tricentrol, GUS, ICI, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Premier, Shell, Allied Breweries, BA1, Charrington, GRN, and Lloyds Bank.

**Traded Options:** Total contracts amounted to 1,159, up by a busy morning but less activity later. Shell 500s started trading today, with the price at 3.2p. At the close, 419 Talbot 500s were open at 20.24p. The final BP 500s were active yesterday, but the January came back from 30p to 29p.

Traditional options had a dull day in line with the equity market; puts were arranged in Tesco at 51p, and there was a small put in Premier at 10p. Consolidated Gold Fields saw a double at 87p.

**Latest results**

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay date	Year's
Int'l Fin	£m	£m	pence	£/12	total	£m
Bell (F)	267(202)	16.8(16.8)	3.6(2.3)	0.6(0.27)	—	29.0(29.0)
G. M. Callender (I)	4.95(3.54)	0.97(0.78)	—	—	(1.65)	—
Fidelity Radio (I)	6.11(10.7)	0.35(0.22)	2.36(1.91)	—	19/12	5.65(5.65)
Geers Gross (I)	16.6(15.1)	1.65(1.49)	14.31(10.6)	—	—	—
Gomme Higgs (F)	33.8(30.3)	0.94(0.81)	8.38(6.1)	—	2.25(2.25)	—
Luis Gomme (I)	3.17(3.18)	0.21(0.17)	—	—	—	—
M. Y. Dart (F)	20.8(18.1)	7.38(7.02)	1.91(1.0)	—	—	—
Mallinson D. (I)	113.8(113.5)	3.05(4.81)	5.2(3.2)	—	1.51(1.5)	2.8(2.8)
1928 Inv (I)	—	0.98(0.78)	2.34(1.89)	—	7/1	—
N.B. Prop. (F)	—	1.55(1.5)	4.58(4.05)	1.8(1.5)	19/12	3.85(3.85)
Richardsons, West (I)	25.3(21.5)	0.41(0.41)	1.6(4.5)	—	—	—
Talbot (F)	—	—	4.75(4.75)	6/1	6.0(6.0)	—
Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Earnings in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown net of tax. Excludes nonrecurring dividend of 0.6p. + Loss.						

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**No Fidelity interim after loss**

By Margarette Pagan

Fidelity Radio, Britain's leading audio manufacturer, has plunged into the red by nearly £1m.

The group, which earlier in the year made redundancies and moved to a shorter working week, made losses of £257,000 in the six months to September, compared with profits of £789,000 in the same period last year.

An interim dividend has been passed and final payments will depend on the full year's results. The share price dropped 5p to 42p.

Turnover fell from £10.7m to £6.1m at the midway stage and reflects the "drastic" decline in demand which started last year during the Christmas period. Overstocking became such an acute problem that the group was forced by March into a three-day working week and made 98 of its 600 workforce redundant.

Leading industrialists reflected the general tone of the market, being marked down despite a lack of selling pressure. ICI drifted 4p to 336p along with

Mr Jack Dickman, the chairman, said yesterday that the recession came like a "slap in the face" to the company which he founded 34 years ago. With the glut in low cost imports and the fall in volume for Fidelity products, the situation was so severe that margins had to be sacrificed to induce dealers to purchase, he said.

Trading improved in August this year when a new black and white television set met with good response. In September the group was able to re-employ half of the staff made redundant at the Acton factory, and is now back to a five-day week.

Mr Dickman said that for the time being the group was no longer making radios—apart from clock and cassette radios. Emphasis is now being placed on products within the audio market, and new designs are being investigated.

The previous full year saw pretax profits of £827,000 on a turnover of £23.4m.

**Cominco clinches copper bid****International**

Cominco, a subsidiary of Canadian Pacific, has announced plans for an offer for all the stock of Bethlehem Copper Corp at \$57.50 (£13.2) a share. This is the second attempt by Cominco, which tried unsuccessfully to bid for Bethlehem Copper in 1977.

A statement by Cominco said that a subsidiary has agreed to acquire about 1.62m shares of Bethlehem from Gulf Resources Corp, of Houston, at \$37.50 a share. This should

raise Cominco's interest to 65 per cent. Currently the group has a stake of about 39 per cent.

In accordance with Canadian securities laws, the board of Cominco has said that it will make an offer to all other shareholders of Bethlehem

Oakbridge issue

A one-for-four rights issue to raise Cominco's interest to 65 per cent. Currently the group has a stake of about 39 per cent.

The remaining shares are widely held in Canada and the United States, according to the board.

**Bethlehem Steel loss**

Bethlehem Steel's 1980 results will be disappointing, with only "modest" profits expected, Mr Donald Trautlein, the chairman, said yesterday.

Reporting a third-quarter net loss, he said, the company expected a profit in the fourth quarter and a rise in its production rate.

Third-quarter shares showed

a loss of 74 cents compared with a profit of \$1.71. The net loss of \$74m. Sales totalled \$1,480m this period, up 10 per cent from \$1,380m. The net profit was \$65.2m compared with a profit of \$237.1m. Sales totalled \$1,505m. Compared with a profit of \$55.7m.

The share price fell 50c to \$5.37m on a turnover of \$5.37m.

**Canada set for a renaissance**

Almost unnoticed outside the country, Canada's gold mines are in the throes of a major expansion. Apart from investment in the 21 producing mines, some 23 new lodes are under development. If all goes to plan, last year's production of 1.6m ounces — which placed Canada third among gold producers after South Africa and the Soviet Union — could be doubled in the next five years.

Not only does this expansion represent an extraordinary revitalization of an industry which in the post-war period fell on hard times, but it is also of considerable political significance. South African production is falling, and few people see the trend being reversed.

Although Canadian output will never approach that of South Africa, it could become very important in the event of political upheaval in the Republic. Only Brazil, and possibly in the longer term China, are known to have the same potential.

At its peak in 1941 Canada produced 5.4m ounces from more than 100 mines. But the next 30 years saw an apparently inexorable decline, brought about by a combination of rising costs and the fixed gold price.

Whereas the richness of South African mines enabled many to survive, Canada suffers from relatively low grades. Pamour Porcupine, for example, the biggest and most famous of Canadian gold mines, had an average grade of 0.09 ounces per tonne in 1979.

**Mining**

Everything changed when the gold price took off. At \$600 an ounce, for example, Pamour Porcupine enjoys an operating margin of around \$400. Cut-off grades have been correspondingly reduced. Dome Mines, another well-established producer, reckons that grades of 0.05 ounces per tonne can be extracted profitably at \$400.

The possibility, therefore, is that economic reserves are much bigger than even the weekly reports of new finds suggest, especially in the traditional gold territories of Kirkland Lake, Porcupine, Red Lake and the Val d'Or.

All these new mines share two main characteristics: ore grades are low, and they are very cost conscious. Grades

less, some bargains were still to be had as KCA International added 3p to 186p, Berkeley Exploration 5p to 245p, Pict Petroleum 27p to 430p and Clyde Petroleum 20p to 840p.

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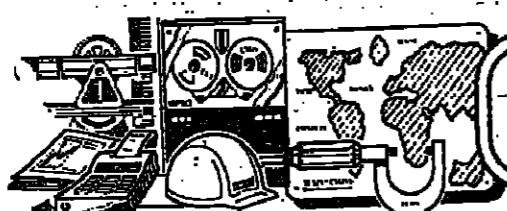
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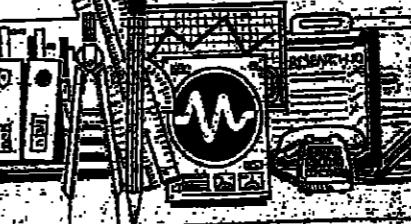
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# Recruitment Opportunities



Engineers +++ Overseas Appointments +++ Accountancy +++ Finance +++ Sales +++ Overseas Appointments +++ Accountancy +++ Finance +++ Sales +++ Marketing +++ General +++ Computing +++ Management & Executive Appointments +++

## Director General

### THE RETAIL CONSORTIUM

The Retail Consortium represents the British retail industry to Westminster and Whitehall, the EEC, other trade organisations, the media and UK consumers.

The Council of the Consortium now seeks a Director General who will principally be responsible for:

Maintaining close **LIAISON** with the Consortium's members so as to express their views accurately to those bodies whom they wish to influence.

The **MANAGEMENT** of the Consortium's office and personnel, and of its regular meetings; the preparation of annual budgets, with periodic statements of expenditure to help financial control; and the recruitment and training of staff.

Preparing statements on Consortium **POLICY**, reports and press releases based on the views expressed at Consortium meetings or on the consensus opinions of the membership.

Creating top-level **LINKS**, both formal and informal, with UK Parliament, government and government agencies, and with the European Commission, Parliament and Economic & Social Committee as well as with other trade and professional organisations and the news media; and using these links to promote the Consortium's policies.

**ADVISING** members of the Consortium as appropriate of the significance of forthcoming UK and EEC legislation and administrative action likely to affect their interests.

The ideal candidate for this prestigious and influential appointment is likely to be a Barrister, Solicitor or other professional person whose experience demonstrates a strong legal bias. However, applications will also be considered from candidates without legal training who can supply evidence of possessing the professional experience necessary to satisfy the Consortium's needs. In any case, a knowledge of retailing and of the operations of Parliament, government and the EEC is essential. It is felt that candidates of adequate experience and maturity are likely to be at least 40 years of age.

The administrative office of the Retail Consortium is in Central London; remuneration package and conditions of employment are open to negotiation. Applicants should write to:

Mr D.I.T. Rowlands, Personnel Director, The Littlewoods Organisation Ltd., J.W. Centre, Old Hall Street, Liverpool L7 0 LAR.

who will carry out initial screening on behalf of the Consortium.

To help in the selection process, applicants should indicate the relevance of their experience to the job requirements detailed above.

### The Retail Consortium

THE VOICE OF BRITISH RETAILING

The European Molecular Biology Laboratory, Heidelberg, Germany

is seeking a

## HEAD OF COMPUTING

to lead a group of mixed hardware and software specialists in the development of new applications of computers in molecular biology.

The group is presently active in the fields of image processing, computer graphics and on-line data acquisition for electron microscopy and X-ray crystallography and is equipped with 4 NORD-10 minicomputers, together with a wide range of specialized peripheral equipment including an AF-120 B array processor, Evans & Sutherland and Tektronix graphics systems and Optronics film scanners and writers.

These will shortly be supplemented by a 32-bit mid-computer.

Applicants would normally have a doctorate or equivalent in applied mathematics, natural sciences or computer science. A background in an especially active interest in the application of computer methods in biology or biochemistry is essential for the successful integration of the computer group's activities into the general research programme of the Laboratory. Original research in the fields relevant to the Laboratory's interest will be actively encouraged.

The salary offered will be at least DM 5000 monthly, after tax. Certain allowances are payable in addition, depending on personal circumstances.

Please write, quoting ref. 80/26 to: Sir John Kendrew, Director General, EMBL, Postfach 10.2209, 6900 Heidelberg, Germany.

## Contracts Lawyer

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British Gas require the services of a Contracts Lawyer at their Headquarters Legal Department in London, for duties relating to substantial onshore and offshore projects. The job will appeal to a graduate solicitor or barrister in his or her early thirties who is experienced in drafting and has a feel for commercial realities.

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City: c.£11,000

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## CHAIRPERSON

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

Applications and nominations are invited for the Chair of the Department of Sociology at the University of Delaware. The Department has an established programme leading to the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees, as well as a large and diversified programme of undergraduate instruction. The Department houses the undergraduate programme in Criminology.

Applications have been received from a number of joint appointments.

Candidates should possess: (1) an earned doctorate, (2) a strong record of scholarly achievement, (3) extensive experience in undergraduate and graduate instruction, (4) the ability to teach effectively in a democratically structured department and (5) the ability to effectively represent the Department within and outside the University.

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Candidates should send a vita and names of three referees to Dr. Daniel Rich, Chairman of the Search Committee, Department of Sociology, Smith Hall, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19711.

The University of Delaware is an equal opportunity employer and encourages applications from qualified women and members of minority groups.

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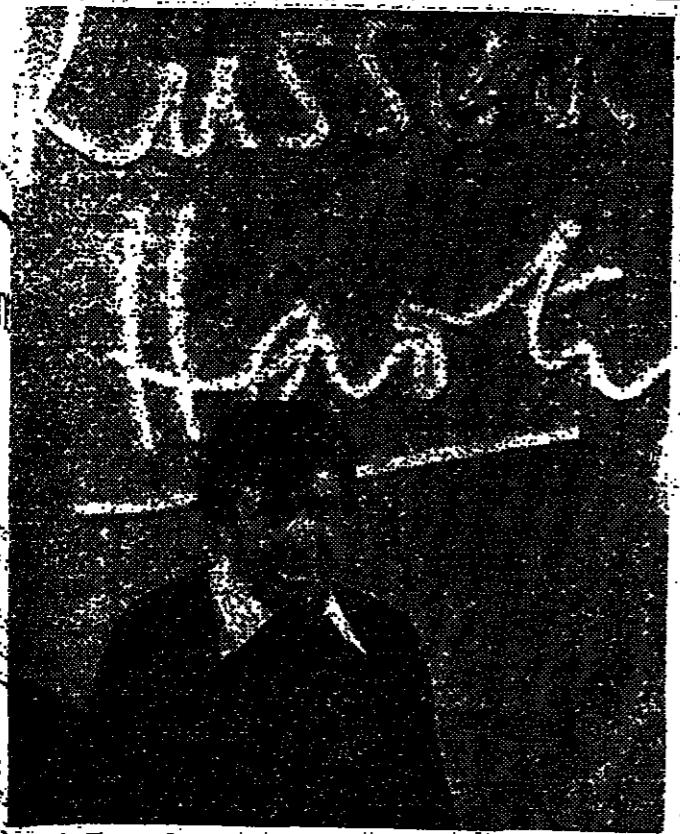
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## PERSONAL CHOICE



Russell Harty: his new series has begun (BBC 2, 8.30)

The cumulative effect of the seven films that make up *Railway Journeys of the World* (BBC 2, 9.00) must be to take the daily 8.15pm to Victoria commuter dangerously satisfied with his bumper lot. Tonight's film has Ludovic Kennedy train-hopping 3,000 miles across the United States, from Manhattan rush-hour to roaring Pacific breakers. He is in plucky spirit throughout, never more so than for his 60th birthday party with the carousing Mormons. The rolling stock on screen, like, on the whole, more interesting than the humans. Kennedy encounters, but the film has been assembled with a keen eye for pace, variety and eccentricity.

Russell Harty—live! This the BBC, about his new series BBC 2, 8.30). It is, potentially, an absurd way of packaging Harty and consigning him to one TV set. Few on television are as animate as he is and, what is more, though his highly personalized inquisitiveness may not be to everybody's liking, he has the power to animate everybody with the exception of Rita Hayworth. I do see, though, what the BBC can. The non-recorded Russell Harty promises us a fair number of laughs, and he names two of his sources as the backs of matchboxes, and a man who writes jokes for Morecambe and Wise. An undemanding half-hour, then, is in prospect.

*Calamity Jane* (BBC 2, 6.50) is not a particularly good musical, a particularly good western, but it is a particularly good stern musical if my memory serves me right. There is no shortage of high spirits and there are a handful of songs that gather pleasantly in the memory even after the passage of years. By far and away its greatest asset, however, is Doris Day who plays the title role. She was a rocket of an artiste, a star, a sizzler and a dazzler, and her absence from the Hollywood skies has left them dark.

Grand opera in which nobody moves, but by which all those are sensitive enough to be moved are shaken to the core, their being. Van Morrison's concert tonight is the BBC Manchester Concert (Radio 4, 7.30). Edward Davies conducts the Northern Sinfonia, the choir is the Hallé and the soloists are the Evans, Scott, Walker, Kenneth Collins and Malcolm Pirnie. The Times music critic William Mann, writing the day before Jonathan Miller's current production of Strauss's *Die Fledermaus*, found its musical qualities "not bad, though not its drama content". His piece proclaimed close acquaintance with the opera, and I shall, therefore, be interested to hear Mr Mann playing records by differing exponents of its principal roles in this afternoon's Radio 3 (2.55).

HAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: \*STEREO; \*BLACK AND WHITE; REPEAT.

ASLIB  
DIRECTOR

## La creme de la creme

also on pages 8 and 14

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